New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1488. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times

POLITICAL.

THE FILLMORE RECEPTION.

SEVERAL HUNDREDS IN THE STREET.

A Piece of Canvas with Spirited Mottoes Displayed.

FRESH RUFFIANISM.

THE NATIONAL CLUB ROOM INVADED.

Several Speeches by Mr. Fillmore.

HONEST BRIGGS MAKES A CONFESSION.

Mr. Van Riper chased by a Thousand Men—but He's too much for them.

A Fremont Flag Stolen by the Enemy.

The civic reception of Ex-President FILLMORE took place yesterday. All his political friends in the City were also partakers of the pageant. As early as 2½ o'clock in the morning the proceedings commenced with the tearing down of the large Fremont banner extended across Broadway, at the corner of Bond-street.

The delegates sent by the Fillmore Know-Nothings of Philadelphia, arrived on Monday, and waited upon Mr. FILLMORE at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock. The small room was not full. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. HENRY D. MOORE, addressed Mr. FILLMORE, and he replied, saying that it was a source of gratification to return to his native land, whose institutions he had learned more devotedly to honor and love, after witnessing the operations of the despotic Governments of the Old World.

He had no power to express the gratification he felt at the reception with which his countrymen saw fit to honor him. He attributed it not to any merits of his own, *but rather to that* GOOD FORTUNE *which had followed him through life, and which had once elevated him to the Presidency of a great and free Republic.*

While he had been absent from his native land, the accounts of dissensions and divisions which had reached him through the press had been painfully perused. It is impossible to conceive the solicitude with which the indications in this country are watched in Europe.

Our country, having stood seventy years, has been a living example to the monarchs of the world, that man is capable of self-government. And every indication of dissension is hailed with delight by them, while it causes the lovers of liberty throughout the world to bow their heads in sorrow and in grief.

For God's sake, let us exercise forbearance in these trying times, and let us preserve unbroken this sisterhood of States.

When the people shall have disposed of me as they have a right to, I shall respond to the kind invitation to visit your beautiful city.

At the close of Mr. FILLMORE's speech, DANIEL ULLMAN presented Mr. FILLMORE to the American General Council. He said:

"They appear to pay their respects to you, and to show you what they will do in the Presidential campaign."

Mr. FILLMORE said:

"I am happy to meet you. It is a gratification I did not anticipate. I am happy to be met by Americans; for who is there so base that he would not be an American? I believe the results of the election will realize your hopes of success."

After the tearing down of the banner, the next thing in order was the "gathering of the clans" in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel. At 12 o'clock, the procession started, headed by Marshal LLOYD, his aids, and Wallace's Band. Then came ex-President FILLMORE, Alderman BRIGGS, and Councilman JOHN VAN RIPER, (not BENJAMIN VAN RIPER, who led half the Fillmore Party over to FREMONT,) in a coach, drawn by four horses. The rest of the procession followed, the whole cortege taking eight minutes to pass any given point. We accurately counted all the individuals who walked in line, or were seated in carriages. Their exact number was nine hundred and thirty-seven, including the negro boys who carried ice-water for the band. A cannon was fired several times in the Park, when the head of the procession reached the gate on Chatham-street, and about five hundred people gathered on the steps, and in front of the City Hall.

As accurate reporters of the entire proceedings, we are compelled to say that a more miserable fizzle never was perpetrated in this City. The whole affair reminded us of FALSTAFF's "Ragged Regiment." At the headquarters of the Fillmore Club, in Broadway, the following inscription was exhibited:

> MILLARD FILLMORE.
> "Statesman, yet friend to truth! of soul sincere,
> In action faithful, and in honor clear."
> ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.
> "He knows the right, and dares the right pursue."

And that was the only inscription in the whole line of march. Scarcely a cheer broke the solemn silence of the funeral pageant. We are sorry for Mr. FILLMORE, for he is a man that we can hardly afford to lose, but he was led to his death yesterday. We have, henceforward, to say, "MILLARD FILLMORE, as Vice-President, succeeded ZACHARY TAYLOR, who died suddenly in the Presidential Chair in July, 1850. He was chiefly noted for signing the Fugitive Slave Bill. In 1856, after traveling for a year in Europe, he was nominated for President on the Native-American Ticket. His reception in New York, although aided by an appropriation made by the Common Council from the city funds, was a humiliating failure. Influenced by his own self-respect, and feeling what was due to his position, as an ex-President of the United States, he withdrew himself from the party which had so grossly insulted him, and retired, honored and honorable, into private life." We trust that we may be able to honor Mr. FILLMORE for ever after for his action in pursuance with this last suggestion. He is fallen into unequivocally bad hands. May he redeem himself speedily and effectually.

After his arrival at the City Hall, Mr. FILLMORE was accompanied to the Governor's room by the Committee of the Common Council. No sooner had he made his entrance into the apartment designed for his reception, than the clamorous crowd outside crushed through the Policemen in a solid mass, and by dint of elbowing and crushing, and its own momentum, precipitated itself on the guest and his immediate attendants, at the utter sacrifice of everything in the shape of order and decorum. After a time a Committee was improvised to wait on the Mayor to tender to Mr. FILLMORE a welcome on behalf of the City. When the Committee reappeared, the officers cleared an avenue immediately in front of the guest, and the Mayor advanced, amid applause, and addressing Mr. FILLMORE said, substantially, that in behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York it became his duty to receive him on this occasion, and to tender to him a greeting on behalf of our citizens. They were ever ready to do public honor to those who, like himself (Mr. FILLMORE—not the Mayor) had filled eminent situations with fidelity and usefulness. In this instance they had an additional incentive to this act of public recognition in his personal qualities as a man, and as a fellow-citizen of their own State, who in all the walks of public and private life was well known to them as truthful and liberal in sentiment and conduct. In the paths of public duty they felt that he had never disgraced his State, nor shocked its conservative sentiment by favoring sectional agitation, or by appeals to the passions or prejudices of men. As such they had no reason to receive him in any other way than as a national son who had been truly mindful of national duties and principles. In this spirit he (the Mayor) bade him welcome back to his native country, and was happy to be made the organ of his reception.

The Mayor from an elegantly engrossed scroll read the resolutions of the Common Council on which this public reception was based, and concluded by saying that outside of his official position it afforded him not a little gratification to be made the medium of presenting them.

Mr. FILLMORE replied at some length, and appropriately. The facilities for reporting his speech were somewhat meagre—being nothing, in fact, but the brawny shoulders of an amiable Fillmorite, who kindly lent them for the nonce as a desk, but which were sadly wanting in the requisite of steadiness, for the crowd kept swaying to and fro in a most extraordinary manner.

As nearly as we could catch what he said Mr. FILLMORE spoke as follows:

MR. MAYOR: This unexpected and cordial reception from the great commercial emporium of the United States leaves me without language to express the grateful emotions of my heart. I had hoped for a moment's leisure in which to arrange my ideas, but you, Sir, know, as well as others who are within the sound of my voice, that from the time that I landed upon my native shores to this moment I have scarcely found an instant that I could call my own. But, Sir, it is hardly necessary. I have known this City, and I have, as I thought, appreciated its importance. But really, until I traversed Europe, I was not so sensible as I have been since, of the great importance of this City to the United States, nor of the great importance of the United States to this City. [Loud applause.] You have been pleased, Sir, to refer to the fact that my political life has been of a conservative character. I regard it as the proudest pleasure of my life that I have ever been able to support conservative principles. We have received from our ancestors a Constitution and a country above all price, and above all value. [Loud cheers.] And the man who cannot sacrifice anything for the support of both is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of either. [Applause.] You know, Sir, for I had the gratification of expressing it to you in person, how highly I appreciate the stand which you took as the Chief Magistrate of this great City, in sustaining the laws. [Cheers.] And you know it, better than I can express it, Sir, that liberty can only exist in obedience to law—[Cheers]—that that country which is governed by *gens d'armes*, instead of being governed by law, knows not liberty. [Cheers.] I never was so delightfully impressed with this, Sir, as I have been since my return. It has been my fortune, during my absence in Europe, to visit most of the principal cities on that continent, and I only say what many within the sound of my voice know to be true, that there Government exercises its control over every subject of the kingdom in the same way as the master exercises his power over the slave. No man is permitted to go without the gates of their cities without having a passport. No man can enter another kingdom unless he presents his passport. I thanked my God that when I stepped on the shores of America my passport was not demanded. [Loud cheers.] Sir, your beautiful Bay has often been compared to that of Naples. It has been my good fortune now to look at them both. Italy, with its sunny skies, is a delightful region. Oh, that it had a Government like ours, and a people like ours to maintain it! [Cheers.] There are resemblances, Sir, between your beautiful bay and that of Naples, which is regarded as the most beautiful in the world. But when you have looked upon the blue waters, the surrounding country, and the city that rises in the distance, there the comparison ends. I entered that city, and had no sooner stepped upon its pavement than I was surrounded by thousands of beggars; but I had no sooner entered this city, and set foot upon its streets, than I was surrounded by thousands of freemen. [Loud cheering.] That, Sir, is the difference between Naples and New York. But, Sir, though New-York is a city that attracts the attention of all Europe, we may well claim that it is but in its infancy. Venice and Rome once shone forth with more greatness and splendor, perhaps, than New-York does now. But where are they now? The one is almost a waste, and the other a ruin. New-York is just emerging into greatness. And, Sir, if our people can only be consistent with themselves—if they can only keep in view the example which our fathers set them, and maintain pure and intact that Constitution which our fathers bequeathed to us, and this Union, which is our hope, then, Sir, I repeat, this City is only in its infancy; it has but commenced its great commercial career, and we can hardly imagine limits to its progress. England at present wields the destinies of the commerce of the world, and that is centred in London. But, Sir, if this country can maintain its own integrity and its own Union, there are those now within the sound of my voice who will live to see New-York what London now is. [Great applause.] Sir, I congratulate you that you are the Chief Magistrate of such a city. I congratulate my fellow-citizens, who are your subjects, that you have shown yourself equal to the burden that has been imposed upon you. I congratulate all of you, fellow-citizens, that you have shown a disposition, whatever may be your private opinions or political predilections, to stand by the Union of the country as the great anchor of our political safety. [Cheers.] Pardon me for these remarks. They are desultory, because they are unprepared. But I speak from my heart when I say that I tender to you, and to the citizens of New York, grateful thanks for this very unexpected honor. [Loud cheers.]

Cheers were then given for Mr. FILLMORE, Mayor WOOD, and Alderman BRIGGS. Subsequently, and at the cost of tremendous exertion on the part of the officers, Mr. FILLMORE was enabled to receive with some degree of regularity the friends and citizens who were introduced to him—a process he was no doubt convinced, before he had got through, would have been better honored in the breach than in the observance.

THE AMERICAN FILLMORE NATIONAL CLUB.

Ruffians Break Up the Meeting—The Lights Put Out—Mr. Van Riper Chased into the Street.

K. N. Notions of Freedom of Speech.

The adjourned meeting of the Fillmore National American Club took place last night at National Hall, Canal-street. The meeting, as our readers will remember, adjourned on Saturday night, when the President, Mr. BENJAMIN VAN RIPER, went over to FREMONT. Last evening, the members of the original Club again assembled, Mr. VAN RIPER in the Chair.

But long before Mr. VAN RIPER appeared, it was evident that a row was intended. The "boys" kept dropping in. Ugly customers from the Bowery were plentiful. All the elements of a free fight were in perspective. Whatever is low and degrading in New-York politics (it little matters to whatever party it attaches itself) was there in abundance, and determined to upset the original action of the Club.

As soon as Mr. VAN RIPER appeared in the President's chair, a violent shout of execration was raised. Loud cries arose for STOKELEY, the Vice-President. Then groans were given for Mr. VAN RIPER, and a dozen cheers for FILLMORE and DONELSON. The confusion of the meeting had already commenced.

Mr. VAN RIPER attempted to address the meeting. He said:

"If you come here for free and manly discussion, I will meet you face to face."

Such groans, as demons might consistently raise, burst from the crowd. "Put him out;" "Tear him down;" "Cut him in pieces;" "STOKELEY, take the Chair," were among the cries that resounded on all sides.

"Let me explain," cried Mr. VAN RIPER. "I appeal to you as a man speaking to men."

"You are no man," shouted the crowd.

Here Mr. DUGANNE jumped on the Reporters' table, and attempted to speak.

Mr. VAN RIPER called to order.

Mr. STOKELEY, the Vice-President, who stood shoulder-to-shoulder with Mr. VAN RIPER, and usurped all the responsibility of the Chair, moved that a Committee of five should be appointed to prepare resolutions. This motion was adopted with screams of applause.

Mr. VAN RIPER wished to know why he was not allowed to explain.

He was immediately assailed with cries of "Traitor," "Turn him out," "Drag him out," and then uprose a chorus of groans. Three cheers for FILLMORE followed. Then groans for VAN RIPER were renewed.

Vice-President STOKELEY begged the meeting to come to order. He trusted they would do nothing but what gentlemen should do.

Here the tumult, not unnaturally, redoubled itself.

STOKELEY—If our President has anything to offer—any explanation to give, let him be heard. Hear him as a man.

VAN RIPER—That is all I want. I ask nothing more. Let me be allowed to explain.

"You cannot explain." "You have no excuse." "Turn him out." "Tear him to pieces." "Cut him down." "Gouge his eyes out." "Kill him," screamed the crowd.

Mr. STOKELEY—I trust that no American will utter such sentiments. I hope that all Americans will hear him.

A VOICE—I wish to ask him if he didn't say in the Park, the other day, that he would sell this Club. Did not he say to Mr STARKS that if anybody wanted this Club, they must pay for it?

Mr. VAN RIPER—No, Sir.

THE VOICE—You are a d—d liar, you did.

It was then moved and seconded that Mr. VAN RIPER should be expelled from the Club. The motion was carried by the rowdies, amid the most tumultuous applause.

Mr. VAN RIPER—If you will allow me to explain, I shall be content. For two years I have shown fidelity to this Club. ["You lie,—you're a liar,—you are a d—d liar."] If I do not explain everything to your satisfaction, you may drag me—

The rest of the sentence was lost in a howl of execration, that reminded us of the starvation cry of Canadian wolves.

Mr. VAN RIPER—I was elected the Presiding Officer of this Club in 1855, and I toiled hard for the success of the American Party. [Hisses, as of a million of snakes.] I appeal to you as man to hear me. I belonged to the American party until two weeks ago, when I severed from them on the ground of slavery.

Here the hooting and hissing became ruffianly, and a violent movement was made toward the President. But at this time the fellows resisted the impulse.

Mr. VAN RIPER—I asked the Council for a ticket of withdrawal.

Cries of "You can't say no more!" "Shut up!" "You are a d—d thief!"

Mr. VAN RIPER—I went to the Secretary of the National Club and asked him for the book——"

Shouts of "Give us that banner,"—"What has become of the banner?"—"Who licked in the poney shop to-day?"

Mr. STOKELEY—Don't convict him without hearing him.

Mr. VAN RIPER—I asked the Secretary for the book that I might notify every member in the City to attend last Saturday's meeting.

MANY VOICES—"You lie, you rogue." "You didn't notify us." "You are a thundering villain."

Mr. STOKELEY—Hear Mr. VAN RIPER, if you please. Let him have fair play.

Mr VAN RIPER—I told the Secretary that I would notify every member, so that if they were against me they could take such action as they pleased. He replied that they would not recognize me, so I called my friends together, and we formed a Club.

The cries at this point were redoubled. "Turn him out." "Gouge his eyes out." "Choke him." "Cut his throat," alternated with cheers for FILLMORE, and shouts of "Give us that banner."

Mr. VAN RIPER—If you desire any remarks in regard to that banner, appoint a Committee of Conference to meet me to-morrow night.

Cries of "We don't deal with traitors." "You are an internal rogue."

Mr. DUGANNE again mounted the reporter's table and read the following resolutions:

THE RUFFIAN RESOLUTIONS—THEY PRONOUNCE FOR FILLMORE.

Whereas, By a subterfuge disgraceful to its authors and insulting to the intelligence of American citizens, the leaders of a self-styled "Republican Party" have sought to abuse the public mind by proclaiming that the National Fillmore and Donelson Club of New York had transferred its support to the nominee of a sectional faction; and

Whereas, This Club regards with contempt the puerile effort of its late President VAN RIPER to bargain the votes of Americans for his own personal and pecuniary advantage; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the National Fillmore and Donelson Club, here in mass assembled, do with one voice deny that the principles, party or platform of this Club is changed or modified.

Resolved, That we charge the "Republican" leaders of this State with a base and fraudulent attempt not only to mislead the people of the United States, but to deceive their own already misguided adherents in respect to the sentiments of New-York and other Northern States upon the great issues now before the country.

Resolved, That we charge upon the leaders of this "Republican" faction, that they have knowingly and willfully bribed and suborned "certain lewd fellows of the baser sort" to misrepresent and betray the American sentiment of New-York, by assuming to speak for the National Club of this City, which, to a man, indorses and supports, for President of the United States, MILLARD FILLMORE, and for Vice-President, ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.

Resolved, That we, as the original, unchanged and unchangeable National Club, are devoted to the cause of the American Party, pledged to support the Union and our Laws, both North and South, and determined to sustain the nominations of MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, with one voice, one idea of action, and one UNDIVIDED VOTE.

Resolved, That we recognize in the position and platform of the Administration Party a square, open and manly opposition, but that we abhor and despise the dishonest toadies of Black Republicanism, as unworthy of fair politics, based upon corruption and manufactured sentiment, sectional and nullifying in every respect, and dangerous to the peace of our common country.

Resolved, That the supporters of MILLARD FILLMORE in his native State recognize him to be the standard-bearer of the American National Party, as opposed to the Party of foreign elements and foreign interests; and that we will carry the State of New-York against JAMES BUCHANAN, as a rebuke to the imbecile and undignified administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Resolved, That the National Fillmore and Donelson Club of the City of New-York do issue the following address to the People of the Union, and that henceforth it be the National Central Fillmore and Donelson Club which represents the Fillmore Clubs of this City.

Resolved, finally, That we tender our thanks to the Black Republican faction for the favor which it confers upon the American Party, by relieving it of the marketable material that found itself out of place in our ranks.

After these resolutions were vociferously cheered, Mr. DUGANNE read a lengthy address to the American people, which was too trashy for publication.

Mr. OLIVER moved the adoption of the resolutions. A universal shout arose. Every ruffian tongue did its utmost.

Mr. VANDERPOOL of the Fifteenth Ward, then jumped upon the Reporter's table, elbowing Mr. DUGANNE off. He offered a resolution of his own to the effect that Mr. VAN RIPER should be expelled from the room. Mr. VAN RIPER, he said, had been paid $1,000 down to sell the Club to FREMONT, and had another $1,000 promised him.

Mr. VAN RIPER (with indignation)—I brand that man as an atrocious liar.

The ruffians could stand no more. Those near the platform leaped upon it, making for Mr. VAN RIPER with doubled fists and fingers prepared for eye-gouging. The Reporters' table was overturned. The President's desk was upset. The howl as of a den of ferocious beasts, scared honest people many blocks off. The gas was put out. Mr. VAN RIPER had some strong friends near him, who aided his escape. There was a general free fight. The gas being relighted, they rushed in every direction for VAN RIPER. They searched ante-rooms and closets. They hooted, hissed, and behaved only as indecent dogs could behave. We never saw humanity reduced so much below the level of the beasts before, and trust in all our lives never to see it so again.

But Mr. VAN RIPER, thanks to his friends, who turned off the gas, escaped. The Fillmoreites chased him into Crosby-st., and there lost sight of him. The meeting broke up amid the wildest confusion, shouting for "FILLMORE," and screaming—"D——n the niggers."

On leaving the club room, the ruffians formed a procession, passed up Broadway to the St. Nicholas, shouting and cheering for FILLMORE and DONELSON, and groaning Mr. VAN RIPER.

The gathering in front of the hotel must have numbered several hundred persons, who, after considerable cheering, succeeded in bringing out Mr. FILLMORE, who said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am told that this is the famous American Club which has been sold out. [Cries of no one not sold.] Well, I am afraid you do not ratify that assertion. [No, no.] Fellow-citizens be not alarmed nor discouraged, the American cause has always had traitors (!) and always will. [Cheers.] But remember that though there was an ARNOLD there was also a WASHINGTON. [Cheers.] [A Voice—You shall be our WASHINGTON.] I say, then, be not discouraged. March forward in the cause which you have undertaken, true to the country, the Constitution and the Union and all will be well. [Cheers.]

Mr. FILLMORE then retired, when Mr. E. C. PERRIS, after imploring some one to introduce him, succeeded in effecting his object, and made an energetic speech urging his hearers not to be discouraged because their banner had been cast into the camp of the enemy, (Mr. VAN RIPER has the flag of the National Club,) but imitate the ancient Spartans, who threw their banner into the camp of the enemy and then rushed in to rescue it and to victory. [Cheers.] A. C. H. DUGANNE, was then introduced, and vainly endeavored to prevail upon the crowd to go home. After singing an ode which he had dedicated to Mr. FILLMORE, there were loud cries for ULLMANN, BROOKS, &c., when

Alderman JOHN H. BRIGGS was introduced, and said he was perfectly satisfied that Mr. FILLMORE would fill the next Presidential chair. He addressed an American Club who has expelled a traitor, who had tried to betray honest men while they were asleep. *He had no doubt that they would have killed him, if he had not escaped; and how he got out he did not know.* [Honest BRIGGS.] He was aware, however, that the traitor could creep through a very small hole. In conclusion, he proposed nine cheers for Mr. FILLMORE, which was responded to with three cheers; when a beardless young gentleman, with the insignia of the K. N.'s, made an abortive attempt to get the crowd to sing Mr. DUGANNE's ode, when Hon. DANIEL ULLMAN was introduced, and said:

This American party, fellow citizens, is a most extraordinary party. [Cheers.] Its enemies declare time after time that it has died and perished. ["No! No!"] but, like Roderick Dhu's men, its friends start up from rock and dale, mountain, hamlet, town, and city, through the length and breadth of these United States. Mr. VAN BUREN lately traversed this State and announced that there was no such thing as an American party in the State of New-York—that the party called the Softs would poll a vote of 50,000 plurality in the State election. Another man declares that the party rejoicing in the name of Republican, [groans], organized in September, 1854, at Auburn, on a disunion basis, [groans], would carry the State election by a majority, I suppose they meant a plurality of 80,000 votes, [laughter] and that miserable, dark-lantern, midnight-cabal, Know-Nothing Party [laughter] would be found nowhere. But, when the election came, behold! the result was that the American Party, in the State of New-York, had a plurality of 7,000 or 8,000 votes [tremendous cheers] over any other party in the State. [Cheers.] Now, I wish to say something which I want the reporters to take down, for I want it to go to New-England, the Middle States, and to the patriotic South. I, DANIEL ULLMANN, profess to know something about the people of New-York State, for I have traversed its counties, and I firmly believe that the electoral vote of New-York will be given to MILLARD FILLMORE for the next President [cheers] and the American Party in this State is stronger now than ever it was. [Cheers.]

ULLMANN proceeded to argue that the Republican Party had not nominated a candidate who was an exponent of its principles, and asserted that Mr. FREMONT had voted in the Senate, in September, 1850, against the restriction of Slavery in the District of Columbia. He thought that CASSIUS would have been a better representative of the virtues which were claimed for FREMONT. Mr. ULLMANN proceeded at some length to expose the false assertion of Mr. BUCHANAN, in 1824, '5, '6 and '7, that Mr. POLK was a better Tariff man than HENRY CLAY, and concluded by asserting that the greatest Republic the world had ever seen would verify the assertion that Republics were ungrateful, if the American people should not deny the calumny, and refuse to elevate its author to the Presidency.

Mr. NORTON, of Ohio, and others succeeded, after strenuous efforts, in being introduced, after which Mr. DUGANNE and some friends went around the corner and procured some barrels, upon which they mounted, and the melancholy dirge prepared by the political poet, was sung with appropriate solemnity; and after expressions of condolence with Mr. FILLMORE, the meeting separated.

Political Matters Elsewhere.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN BOSTON—GREAT ENTHUSIASM—SPEECHES BY MR. ELLIOTT, JUDGE HOAR, HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, ETC.

BOSTON, Monday, June 23.

The nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON were indorsed by the Republicans of Boston and vicinity this evening. Delegations were present from some of the neighboring cities and towns. Bands of music were in attendance, rockets and other fireworks were used, the head-quarters of the Fremont Club and the office of the *Chronicle* newspaper were illuminated, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Faneuil Hall was packed at an early hour, and at 8 o'clock the assembly was called to order by Hon. J. Z. GOODRICH, on whose motion JOHN S. TYLER was chosen President, and Hon. FRANKLIN DEXTER and eleven others Vice-Presidents.

In returning thanks the President said the present state of affairs in the country demanded the holding of meetings by the people as much as in the days of Bunker Hill. For himself, he said he had been an old-fashioned, Old-Line Webster Whig. [Cheers.] He considered that in the present campaign, disregarding men, we must look solely to principles for success. He then introduced Hon. THOMAS G. ELLIOTT, Chairman of the Massachusetts Delegation to Philadelphia.

Mr. ELLIOTT, in giving an account of his stewardship as chairman of the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican Convention, alluded to the causes which necessitated the calling of the Convention, and animadverted severely upon the present Administration, saying if the policy now pursued by our Government should prevail in the future our loved Republic would soon be a by-word—a hissing and reproach throughout the civilized world. In relation to the manner of the nomination of FREMONT he gave the credit of great magnanimity to the New-York delegation in resigning their claims to put New-York's favorite son—WILLIAM H. SEWARD—in nomination. [Cheers for New-York.] He also complimented the Ohio and Illinois Delegations. In support of Mr. FREMONT he cited the nomination of Colonel WASHINGTON, over older officers in the Revolution to lead the patriots to victory. He was then an engineer, a civil engineer. [Cheers.] Just so in regard to the next Presidency we have done. We have nominated Col. FREMONT, a civil engineer, to lead us to victory in the coming campaign. He claimed that FREMONT lacked none of the qualities essential to make a good President. He then referred to the nomination of Vice-President, and said when the Convention came to that duty, then it was the Massachusetts delegation had to say, "hands off." There was CHARLES SUMNER [nine cheers] and HENRY WILSON, [nine more,]—but Massachusetts told the Convention she wanted CHARLES SUMNER and HENRY WILSON where they were, [cheers;] that CHARLES SUMNER occupied a better post in the Senate; that N. P. BANKS could do more for Freedom in the Speaker's Chair than as a nominee for the Vice-Presidency; and HENRY WILSON declines in person. Then, when the time for the nomination came, WM. L. DAYTON received it unanimously.

Judge HOAR was next introduced, and gave a graphic account of the proceedings of the Convention.

Resolutions indorsing the Philadelphia nominations were then read and unanimously adopted.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, on invitation, addressed the meeting. On taking the stand he was received with a storm of cheers. He said: These shouts assure me that the spirit of the Puritan fathers still pervades the bosoms of their descendants. Within these hallowed walls, where the infant form of Liberty was cradled, we are assembled to protect it now. Then it was a revolution of force—now it is a revolution by the ballot-box. [Cheers.] These shouts shall carry dismay into the heart of every Hunker Democrat in Massachusetts. [Cheers.] The question is not that the South shall be Abolitionized, but whether the whole free North shall be Africanized—not a question whether the slaves of the South shall be emancipated, but whether the Freemen of the North shall be made slaves; and he who is not ready for such a question would have been a cow-boy in the Revolution. [Cheers.] He characterized the Democratic Party as the Negro party, and as more sectional than all the Garrisonian Abolitionists in the North. [Cheers.] The Republican Party he said was founded on a constitutional basis. Let the North unite, and stand by the principles of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and ADAMS, and they can bid defiance to all other parties in the Union.

The meeting dissolved about 11 o'clock P. M. A great number, unable to get within the Hall, were addressed by various speakers from the steps in front.

A LETTER FROM SENATOR SUMNER—HIS FULL INDORSEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 24.

The following letter from Senator SUMNER, intended for the American Republican demonstration in Faneuil Hall, last evening, was not received till this morning:

I am not strong enough for public speaking, even if I were strong enough for a journey to Boston. Besides, my duties in the Senate have the first claim upon me, and to them I must give my first returning strength. Therefore am I constrained to decline the invitation with which you have honored me. But I am strong enough to send from my present retreat a brief expression of my cordial concurrence in the nominations made by the People's Convention at Philadelphia, and also of the gladness with which I shall support them by voice and vote, with mind and heart. I have long honored Colonel FREMONT for his genius in geographical enterprise, for his manly fortitude, for his patient integrity, and for his easy command of men—swaying to his own beneficent purposes even the savages of the forest, while Nature herself, in her Winter fastnesses, bowed before his march. It is well, at this moment, when a great crime is instigated and sustained by the National Government, that such a man, with a courage which will not be questioned, and with a sensitiveness to right which will not sleep, should be summoned to grapple with the wrong-doers. And permit me to say that I find no force in the objection that he has not been a politician.

Your candidate for Vice-President is worthy to enjoy the same enthusiastic support. As a lawyer, as a Judge, as a Senator, Mr. DAYTON has been conspicuous for character and ability, and I rejoice to believe that he will soon have a larger field of activity, where they will be employed for the good of our common country, while the Senate, which is the stronghold of human Slavery, will be compelled to receive as its presiding officer a representative of human freedom.

But better even than the candidates, is the declaration of principles under which we now go forth to conquer. Such a declaration, promulgated by such a Convention, is in itself the beginning of victory. Strong in its simplicity and truthfulness, it must prevail just as soon as it is comprehended. It expresses objects which must enlist the conservative, and also must enlist the reformer, which must rally all who turn with respect to the example of the fathers of our country, and also must rally all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter future on earth. It proposes to save Kansas from the revolting usurpation which is now established in that fair Territory; and in this good work it joins issue with the slave oligarchy which now sways our whole country—so that in saving Kansas we shall necessarily overthrow this despotism, and save ourselves. For its support it appeals to all, without distinction of party, who love their country. It appeals to the Democrat, whose Democracy is founded on a recognition of human rights; it appeals to the true Whig, who is animated with that hatred of despotic power which inspired those who earliest wore the name. It appeals to the true American, who is ready to forget all other questions for the sake of union, to save liberty now endangered, and it appeals to the foreign-born, who, rejoicing in the privileges of American citizens, will not hesitate to join in this holy endeavor to vindicate them against the aggressions of an oligarchy worse than any tyranny from which they have fled.

In this contest there is every motive to union, and also every motive to exertion. "Now or never, now and forever." Such was the ancient war-cry which, embroidered on the Irish flag, streamed from the Castle of Dublin, and resounded through the whole Island, arousing a generous people to a new struggle for their ancient rights; and this war-cry may be fitly inscribed upon our standard now. Arise now, or an inexorable slave-driving tyranny will be fastened upon you; arise now, and liberty will be secured forever. CHARLES SUMNER.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 23.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD presided at the Republican Ratification Meeting, in this city, to-night. Resolutions were passed indorsing the nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON, and the meeting was addressed by CALEB B. SMITH, CHARLES REEMELIN, Judge HOADLEY, and others.

It is estimated that ten thousand persons joined in the procession, among whom were many Germans, with transparencies.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 24.

The meeting of the Republicans here, this evening, to ratify the nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON, was spirited. None of the leading Americans took part in the meeting.

MEETING OF THE BENTON DEMOCRACY IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 23.

The Benton Democracy met in mass meeting on Saturday evening to ratify the nomination of BUCHANAN. BENTON made a speech. According to the *Democrat*, ten thousand men were present, and great enthusiasm manifested. On the contrary, the *Republican* and *Intelligencer* state that the affair was a grand fizzle, and assert that not over fifteen hundred persons were present.

THE RHODE ISLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, June 24.

The General Assembly met at Newport this morning, but transacted no public business of importance. A United States Senator is to be chosen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Saturday's Debates—Mr. Burlingame's Speech—Gov. Reeder—Miami Valley.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 22, 1856.

SATURDAY'S DEBATES.

I had not time to say anything in my letter of yesterday, of the able speeches delivered in the House, by Messrs. COLFAX, of Indiana, BURLINGAME, of Mass., and WASHBURN, of Maine. The latter is an old soldier in the battle of freedom upon this field, and it is therefore only necessary to say of him, that he acquitted himself with his accustomed eloquence, earnestness, and ability. The other two gentlemen are new members of Congress, and have not before addressed the House in set speech. Mr. COLFAX chose for his subject the wrongs of Kansas, especially as embodied in the infamous laws enacted by the bogus Legislature of the Territory, and to the support of which, at all hazards, the present Administration and the Democratic Party have pledged their determined efforts. This speech should be made a text book in the approaching campaign—for it thoroughly dissects the laws in question, exposing all their outrage and villany, their suppression of liberty of speech and of the press, and their inauguration of every possible means of protecting and cherishing Slavery, to the exclusion of freedom. Mr. COLFAX well earned the many compliments his able speech has elicited.

A BOLD DENUNCIATION AND DEFENCE.

Mr. BURLINGAME addressed himself chiefly to a defence of his State of Massachusetts and to an indignant denunciation of the outrage recently committed upon Senator SUMNER by BROOKS, of South Carolina, for words spoken in debate. On both topics he was forcible and eloquent in the highest degree. The charges against the old Bay State, whether general or special, were met and repelled triumphantly, and the outrage in the Senate was characterized in language which, for intrepid boldness, has seldom been equaled in the halls of Congress. The chivalry winced visibly under it; but this was no case for bragadocia, as the speaker's air of cool and quiet determination clearly indicated: so he and the House were spared any new exhibition of overbearing insolence and assumed superiority. I think Mr. BURLINGAME has done a good work, and by his boldness, contributed largely towards that conquest of a place for which Northern men have been very rapidly educated during the last few weeks.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS KANSAS POLICY.

The President has found it necessary to cause it to be published that no change in his Kansas policy is contemplated. I do not, however, remember to have seen, anywhere, a denial of your editorial statement made a week ago, to the effect that he had yielded to the urgent advice of DOUGLAS and other [illegible] men to [illegible] the [illegible] of Kansas a little pending the election; and from some information which I have gathered confirming your statement, I venture to predict that the denial will not be made. Be assured that the Democratic leaders have become greatly alarmed at the excited state of feeling all over the North, and are conveying all manner of [illegible] to lull the storm until they can get a new lease of power. At the same time, they will take good care that Kansas and Freedom shall not permanently benefit thereby. If the President is not in the scheme how was it [illegible]? [illegible] is it that Gov. REEDER is permitted to travel all over the country, making speeches for Kansas and raising money and other means for her defence? Several Delegates from Pennsylvania and other States, who are scarcely known outside the circle of their personal friends, are now under arrest in Kansas on the charge of treason, for their participation in the Free-State movement. Gov. REEDER is under indictment for the same offence. How happens it that he, one of the chiefs of the treason, if it be treason, remains unmolested, while [illegible] subordinates languish in prison? The facts prove that the President dare not further outrage the sentiment of the North by even arresting, let alone "hanging a traitor," an operation the anticipation of which so filled DOUGLAS with joy a few weeks ago. Why should he do any more work for a party which repays him with scorn?

THE WEATHER—HINTS TO TOURISTS.

Whew! what a hot day this evening closes. The last twelve hours have been almost insufferable, and remind one despairingly of the cool sea-shore, and rustic rambles over rugged mountains, or through fertile valleys. By the way, I wonder how many of your readers include a trip over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in their Summer tours. For one, I never make the trip without seeing new and surpassing beauties in the wild mountain scenery, especially in the Cheat River region. The Road is in excellent order, is conducted with great care, and in all its appointments affords the traveler whatever of comfort is possible in connection with railroading. The best way to enjoy the trip is to start from Baltimore in the morning, spend the night at Oakland, on the mountain top, 2,700 feet above the level of the sea, and proceed to Wheeling on the second day, or to Benwood, four miles east of Wheeling, if it is desired to take the most direct road for Cincinnati, via the Ohio Central.

THE GREAT MIAMI VALLEY.

Another spot well worth visiting is the Great Miami Valley in Ohio, traversed by a road from Cincinnati to Dayton via Hamilton. Here one may view a picture of quiet beauty in striking contrast with the rugged grandeur of the Alleghanies. The Great Miami Valley is well known as the garden spot of Ohio, and well it deserves the name if we may judge from the evidences of fertility presented by the luxuriant crops now standing on its soil. Tourists from this section of the country bound to the Falls of St. Anthony, will do well to take the Cheat River and the Miami Valleys in their route. Bah! How provoking to write on such topics, with the thermometer at 90°, and no hope of escaping the bricks and mortar for months to come. B.

Arrival of the North Star from Southampton.

The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star*, Capt. HUNTER, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The *North Star* left Southampton at midday on the 11th of June. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Atlantic*, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. of the same day.

The Franco-American screw steamship *Alma*, Capt. BOCANDE, also sailed from Southampton for New-York at daybreak on the morning of the 11th. This fine steamer left Havre direct for America on the 3d inst., but after proceeding a few miles to sea, was, in consequence of a disarrangement in the screw propeller, compelled to put back. Finding that the necessary repairs could not be completed effectually at Havre, the *Alma* was dispatched to Southampton and placed in charge of Messrs. CROSKEY & Co., the American agents at that port. The known dispatch of this firm was the means of the *Alma* being immediately docked, and under the direction of Messrs. SUMMERS & DAY, the eminent engineers and iron shipbuilders of Northam, the defects were speedily remedied. The *Alma*, however, had hardly reached 20 miles from Southampton, when the feed-pipes of her engines burst, which of course again compelled her to return. Workmen were busily employed in repairing the damage when the *North Star* left, and it was presumed the *Alma* would be able to commence her voyage for New-York in about a fortnight.

The Steamship Atlantic.

CARD FROM THE PASSENGERS ON HER LAST TRIP.

At a meeting of passengers on board the United States Mail steamship *Atlantic*, from Liverpool to New-York, June 21, 1856, on motion of Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, ERASTUS CORNING, Esq., of Albany, was called to the Chair, and GEO. B. REESE, of Philadelphia, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained to be to express the opinion of the passengers in relation to the steamer during the voyage, Maige D. Benjamin of New-York, Gerald Y. Dale of Philadelphia, D. L. Kendall of Boston, E. E. Jewett of Buffalo, and C. Satterthwaite of London, were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions for that purpose.

Whereupon the Committee, after retiring, reported the following:

Resolved, That the vigilant attention of Captain OLIVER ELDRIDGE to his duties as master of said vessel has at all times given us confident assurance of his skill and our safety; while his continuously [illegible] deportment and polite attention have contributed to the comfort of all—the ship being a pattern of neatness and order.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the stability of the ship and machinery, and we cannot but express our satisfaction in witnessing the discipline observed in every department. We can, therefore, recommend her with confidence to the traveling public.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions now adopted, signed by the officers of the meeting, be presented to Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, accompanied by the signatures of the passengers.

(Signed) ERASTUS CORNING, Chairman.
GEORGE B. REESE, Secretary.

Visit to Colonel Fremont.

On Friday last, the delegates from this State made a formal call by appointment upon Col. FREMONT, at his present residence, Ninth-street, in the City of New-York, accompanied by several delegates from New-Hampshire and Rhode Island. Col. FREMONT gave to his friends a graceful and hearty welcome, and was then addressed by Mr. ELIOT, of New-Bedford, in substance as follows:

"COL. FREMONT: The delegation from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the Convention which has recently closed its labors, so gratefully, at Philadelphia, have sought this introduction, and as their honored servant I am charged to speak for them. Returning, as we are, from the city where Revolutionary counsels were held, to our homes in Massachusetts, where Revolutionary battles were fought, it seemed eminently appropriate that we should render our personal respects to one who has been chosen, with unusual unanimity, leader of the hosts of freedom in a contest whose successful conduct will call for the prudence, the discretion, and the consummate wisdom of a civilian, united to the energy and the executive will of a commander.

These delegates, selected within their respective districts from all parts of our Commonwealth, assembled at Philadelphia, without concert, and with no knowledge upon the part of any, of the hopes or the preferences of his associates. But at our earliest conference it soon became apparent that the voice of this delegation would be pronounced for you. If in Convention it had afterward appeared that a successful vindication of the principles for the establishment of which we had assembled, embodied in our Federal Constitution, and on which the union of these States was based, required of us that we should yield our preference and surrender our choice, such surrender would have been made, as you, yourself, would have enjoined, and it was with sincerest satisfaction that we found that the hopes and expectations of a large majority of the people, as expressed by their delegates, were fixed also upon you.

And now, Col. FREMONT, we have to say, that Massachusetts will be found faithful. And it is our earnest prayer, as it is also, the expression of our fixed faith, that He, who holds in the hollow of His hands the destinies of his people, will so guide, and control, and strengthen you, that when success shall have crowned our work, as we believe it will, by your public course, the high hopes of humanity will be fully answered, and the permanence of our constitutional liberty will be secured."

To this address Col. FREMONT replied in substance as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: It will not be expected of me, I am sure, that a formal response will be made to you at this time. I thank you cordially for your action, and for this kind and unqualified expression of confidence in me. I shall endeavor to deserve it. You have been engaged, gentlemen, in a cause which should draw to its support all the friends of Constitutional Freedom. I have read the platform which you have adopted, and have examined with care the principles it embodies. It is, at this time, like a second Declaration of Independence. I believe in its truth, and can adopt it in all its parts, and it will be my purpose, if the voice of the people shall ratify the nomination which you have made, so to conduct the Government that these principles, thus avowed, shall become effective."

Before retiring, the members of the delegation were presented to Mrs. FREMONT, and had an opportunity to judge how well this accomplished lady will be able to grace the White House, at the capital, where, we hope, she will soon find a residence.—*Boston Atlas*.

The Chicago *Democrat* says: "While the workmen were engaged in removing the old block-house at Fort Dearborn, a large quantity of cannon-balls, cannisters of grape, powder, &c., were found buried. The powder was in a good state of preservation. A chest had also been discovered, but had not been dug out. It is supposed that the chest contained the treasure buried in the fort at the time of the massacre by the Indians."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Scene of Rosa—L'Ami Monde—An Old Gentleman in a Predicament—French Sarcasm in Another Form—Explosion of a Tragedy—Sunday Night at Nanterre, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 3, 1856.

THE NANTERRE SCENE.

This year there was a crowd to see the crowning of the Nanterre Rosière. Her name was EUGÉNIE MÉRIAN. In this family we have proof that virtue is hereditary, since the mother of EUGÉNIE was crowned in like manner twenty-five years ago. Nanterre is renowned, for the virtue of its girls, and its cakes and butter. But its butter is not always irreproachable, (my landlady makes the insinuation,) its cakes are not always without spot, and as for the virtue of its girls, the gossips say that since railroads have almost brought the renowned village into Paris, it is with difficulty that the annual crowning *fête* is kept up.

It must be admitted that the *Rosière* of 1856 was not handsome; but then the French philosophers tell us that, in this country, beauty and virtue are incompatible attributes. And it was a discussion upon this very point that brought to Nanterre last Sunday at the crowning *fête* so large a crowd of literateurs and journalists. One of the most *spiritual* of the literary band, an incorrigible sceptic, maintained the evening before in presence of his *confrères* that virtue is never beautiful, and offered to bet that the *Rosière* of Nanterre would confirm his physiological principle: these were the heathen's words—physiological principle. The bet was taken—with hesitation—and that is why so many literary gentlemen were present at the annual crowning of virtue at Nanterre. Alas! the *physiological* principle of our sceptic was found on this occasion, but too true; the *Rosière* supplied the absence of physical grace with a bountiful share of frankness and good humor. She was handsome—morally.

WHAT NEXT?

I saw yesterday posted on the city dead-walls a bill headed in large Gothic letters, L'AVENIR MONDE, (the other world,) and with the French man's idea that *L'autre Monde* meant America, I stopped short to see what had called forth such a waste of ink and yellow paper on account of that "other world." But the first lines taught me that it was really a question of the other world, without a pun. It was nothing more nor less than the advertisement of a mutual insurance company *for immortals!* So many attempts have been made lately to inter the "other world," (*vide* Madame DE FONTENAY, and LOUIS BRUYALLER, and ALFRED D'ARNEMENT,) that such a poster was well calculated to arrest one's attention.

But see the philanthropy of the founder of this new company. For a small contribution, within the reach of almost every man, he can secure that which, when dead, he never had been able to secure when living—the undisturbed proprietorship of six feet of ground. With such an institution in successful operation, the *common ditch*, that terror of the poor, would be abolished, and so, notwithstanding the ambiguous allusion in the words *l'autre monde*, the author of it is entitled to a free pardon, in view of the humane character of his novel society.

But the following story must relate to one of his stockholders. Some months ago a rich banker lost his heart to the boudoir of a charming actress of the Varieties, as well known for her success off as on the stage. When her *fête* day arrived, the banker reflected seriously on the nature of the present he should make her; and imbued with the *Crédit Mobilier* and railroad ideas of the day, he bought and presented her a "perpetual concession" at the Cemetery of Père la Chaise! It is unnecessary to say that the ingubrious and too practical intention of the banker cost him his place in the affections of the actress; for how could a young woman of twenty-five years, full of life and health, courted by the world for her beauty and her talent receive in any other light than as an insult, or consistently carry in her pocket a post-mortem lease on eternity for a ground lot in the city of the dead?

ANOTHER ODD SPECULATION.

But if the society for insuring you against the chances of the public ditch after death is a novel idea, surely here is one still more novel. Such is the mania in France for new speculations that the public had believed the inventors run out; but the following, a little *décollete* in other than French eyes, must be the last. I call your attention to it from a pure love of art and of progress:

A late number of the *Patrie*, ministerial journal, contains an advertisement in these words: "CLYSO-POMPE ELECTRIQUE, *quicker than thought*. Indispensable for persons traveling, or whom *sedentary* occupations oblige to remain much *seated*. (Naturally there are but few *sedentary* occupations which oblige you to remain *standing*.) *By* an apparatus so simple, so ingenious, a single instrument may serve an entire family. Price 20 francs." (The address follows, which I omit, for fear the reader may suspect me of writing an advertisement.) Whereupon an editor of another journal, in a fit of enthusiasm, adopts the idea as the basis of a grand commercial operation, and proposes a joint-stock company. The company will have for object to found, by means of this *electric* instrument, an establishment of public utility, municipal, national, or even universal! From the Grand Central, the name with which our enthusiastic *confrère* has already christened, or rather baptized, the new establishment, ramifications will be sent into every house in Paris, so that simultaneously and at the same hour each family may be served; or, in the other way, with departmental branches, serve simultaneously and at the same hour all the families of France, or, indeed, the whole human family, by means of an immense central electric clyso-pompe, might fraternize simultaneously each morning in a mild *intestinal universe!*

The editor who conceived this mighty project then indulges in some grave questions of State, which naturally flow from it. Would not peace between the nations of the earth be eternal, if every man carried in his the sentiments of mutual good-will, which such a communion would engender? What a vast field of meditations for a statesman! Public health and public spirits would return to their natural state. What joy every morning, when the *pointe* of the happy moment is given! Each one colors his branch, and—the operation must be performed in French, for it is a French invention—*une, deux, trois!—Boum!*

NOTICE GRATIS TO THE BALD.

The celebrated German Doctor, ZERMENGANZ, for several years established in Russia, has just arrived in Paris, where he intends putting into practice his infallible system for regarnishing the human head with hair. The Doctor does not promise, by any of the old systems—such as the iodic pommades, frictions, &c.—to bring about his marvelous cures. He simply renders the hairless individual insensible with chloroform, after having chosen the color of hair required, and then, pricking the scalp full of orifices with a fine instrument, he inserts, by transplantation from another individual, the required quantity of hair. The hair is first dipped in a composition, which has the quality of making it grow in its new soil. Thus the patient, who went to sleep bald, awakens with a living wig, and all that without pain!

The Doctor could not have selected a better field for operations than Paris, and he will leave us a millionaire.

LOOKING TO SEE IN AMERICA.

A French journal tells a story of America that is worth sending back to you. A young Frenchman, lately arrived home from the United States, wishing to give his listeners an idea of Yankee prudery, says that after having lived some months there, he received one day an invitation to a grand dinner given by a Yankee, pure blood, and a native of Atlanta—an American dinner, he added by way of parenthesis, which means abundance but detestable. It was in the country, the ladies had retired to promenade, they were at the champagne, they drank freely, the host was amiable, the company talked merrily and a little freely of the charms of the French ladies, when the host rose and with enthusiasm gave a toast: "To the beauties of both hemispheres!"

The toast was received with immense bravos, and the Frenchman, not to be behind his host in gallantry and politeness, rose in turn and proposed joyously: "To the two hemispheres of beauty!"

His toast, which he thought tolerably and exceedingly French, was received with blushes from the *convives*, and even the word "shocking!" was pronounced. He remained three months longer in the same city, but never after received an invitation from anybody!

AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PREDICAMENT.

An Englishman living forty miles from Paris was invited to town the other day, to dinner. With a carpet-bag in hand, filled with the necessary linen, he started for Paris, intending to arrive an hour before dinner-time and repair to the rooms of a bachelor friend to shake off the dust and to dress. But an accident happened on the road, which detained the train till dinner-time. Our traveler took a cab, and, finding that he had no longer time to go to his friend's room, determined to make the best use of his time and change in the cab. But, he had got no further in the process than the repudiation of his most intimate garment when the cab was violently overturned on the macadam. A policeman rushed to the door of the cab and opened it just in time to lend assistance to a gentleman dressed only in the covering natural to every Englishman.

The policeman put him into another cab and conveyed him to the police-station for being culpable of a *shocking exhibition!*

LAST NIGHT OF REPORT.

On Saturday night last the great *tragédienne* closed her season at Paris, preparatory to her departure for London, where she is to play to-morrow night. The closing piece was "Medée," and the ovation which the public offered her was something unheard of in the history of artistic triumphs. During the three months of her engagement at Paris she has made 150,000 francs, the first time in her life that her great talent has met a due reward.

MALAKOFF.

Public Sentiment in England Concerning America.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

FEELING TO AMERICA IN ENGLAND.

England is certainly rather hot just now for an American. One hears nothing about the United States but their sins. Everywhere, in all classes, the prevailing idea of America seems to be of a rapacious bully, who wants nothing so much as a quarrel and plunder. The tone on the Recruiting question is decidedly amusing. Following the lead of the *Times*, the press and the people have adopted a sort of high-spirited ground, one of courtesy, as of a gentleman who had unwittingly offended his neighbor, and now in the most generous manner apologized, which apology his neighbor was not gentleman enough to understand or allow. The moral superiority of this position is most edifying. We have occasionally tried to state the American view by an analogy. "Suppose," we say, "that you had sent your servant into your neighbor's garden to pick his fruit, with strict instructions not to violate law, but to do it so as to escape a legal prosecution, and that while there, he had committed larceny, would a courteous apology from you be considered sufficient, and is it probable the sufferer would accept your excuse that you had instructed your servant not to violate law? And least of all, should you take on yourself a tone of grieved surprise that your excuse was not considered satisfactory! Might not your neighbor justly say that your instructions to your servant were of no account. *You ought never to have sent him there.* The act itself, if not an offence legally, was an insult. The only proper apology was the punishment of your agent."

On the Central American question, it must be acknowledged, appearances are strongly against us. The English theory is, that our Government want Nicaragua and all Central America; that they have construed the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so as to shut out troublesome rivals. With this view, WALKER has been either sent out by President PIERCE, or has been allowed to get men and arms from our cities, and now, when his fillibustering expedition has succeeded, the President acknowledges his Government, and will soon favor the annexation of Nicaragua as a State. This is the current idea here; and one must allow it is wonderfully borne out by circumstantial evidence. It is difficult to convince people that WALKER and the Clayton Treaty have nothing whatever to do with each other; and still more, that the former is an adventurer "on his own hook," and that the recognition is simply a political move with reference to internal-party purposes. American stock, in fact, is very low, and it is difficult to raise it. Still, it is evident that nothing but the most extreme insults by our Cabinet will ever force the English Government to a war. All Mexico and South America might be annexed, before England would fight for them. With all our short-comings and sins, there is in the mass of the English people, a deep sympathy for us; a feeling of patient watching in our internal struggles and evils. There is a great heart-treaty way down, between the two nations, which will be a wonderful guard against future quarrels. And then this grand power of commerce and industry! This is the strongest antagonist of war. God grant that the passions of prejudiced men, and the plots of ambitious partisans, may never force us to break these bonds!

OCEAN STEAMERS.

It is important for the public to know how they can cross the ocean cheaply, and at the same time respectably. We have always believed that those immensely high prices for a ten days' ocean journey would not continue—and but for the encouragement given on both sides by Governments to the large steamers, we have long thought that competition there would have given us cheap and commodious vessels, as it has everywhere else. This result seems to have been at length attained. We have just crossed the ocean in 12 days and 22 hours, (the steamer having made a detour of 250 miles to avoid the ice, thus losing a day,) in as pleasant and convenient a steamer as we have ever made trial of, for $75—the *Edinburg*. The *City of Baltimore* arrived here, we believe, in 12 days—her price about $100. We have had no experience in the Collins line, but nothing in the *especials* of the best steamers of the Cunard line can be surpassed by those of the *Edinburg*. There is certainly a little less of luxury at table, fewer ices, and salads and puddings—but these are things a traveler is as well without, and the $50 or $75 he pays for them might be much more pleasantly used when he lands. The company, too, on this Scotch steamer, to our mind, has been the most agreeable we ever encountered. Generally on an ocean-steamer each man wraps himself up in his sea-sickness and his plans, and the trip is the dullest of all mortal enterprises. So many dinners, so many walks, so much solitary confinement, and at length deliverance on shore! That is all. But here we had exhibited something like a common humanity. People meeting, as it were, for a pleasure-party on the old Atlantic, and each contributing something to the pleasure of the whole. Songs, speeches, stories, fun and sociality for the whole passage. These Scotch are really the best fellows for a social party that any nation furnishes. May the *Edinburg* have many more such jolly voyages as she gave us over the stormy waters!

C. L. B.

THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

Cities Desolated—Villages Destroyed—Houses Carried Away—Lives Lost—Thousands Ruined.

The inundations in the South of France, of which we have already published some accounts, have been unparalleled for their destruction of life and property. The subject has for some time absorbed the attention of Parisians, and large subscriptions are being raised and other measures devised for the relief of the sufferers. The Emperor has made the tour of the inundated districts, visiting Lyons, Valence, Avignon, Orléans, Tours, and other places, and his sympathy for the people and the promptitude with which he immediately came to their aid will doubtless tend greatly to increase his popularity. Some sketch of these inundations at the present time will not be uninteresting.

THE INUNDATING RIVERS.

The Rhone, which runs through Lyons and has caused there such extensive calamities, rises in Switzerland at the foot of Mont Furca in the Canton of Valais. From its source as far as Martigny a town situated at the commencement of the Great St. Bernard road, and which was almost entirely destroyed by the terrible inundation of 1818, the Rhone follows a southwestern course. At a short distance from Martigny, it suddenly turns to the northwest, and after passing through a narrow gorge throws itself by two branches into the lake of Geneva, and at about 12 miles further on enters the French Territory near the Fort de l'Ecluse, and forms the frontier between France and Savoy. The river in ordinary times is not more than 12 feet wide at Oberwald. Above the lake of Geneva it is 150 yards wide. On leaving the lake, and at its confluence with the Arve, it is 62 yards wide, and on entering France 175 yards wide. From its course to the Fort de l'Ecluse its fall is 1,496 yards. The Rhone, after quitting Switzerland, runs towards Lyons, and on passing through the lake of Geneva, is hemmed in on its right bank as far as below Coyzarien by the slopes of the Jura, and on the left bank as far as its confluence with the Usbes by the Montagnes aux Vaches in Savoy. Between l'Ecluse and Genissiat, it runs through a narrow defile about 12 miles in length. After Genissiat, the mountains retire from the banks of the river until near Vienne, where they again approach it and continue so until its confluence with the Ardeche on the right, and the Durance on the left. After this, the banks become lower. The Rhone falls into the Mediterranean after a course of 820 kilometres (about 515 miles.) It is navigable for about 315 miles. Its principal tributaries on the right bank are the Ain, the Saone, the Ardeche, the Cesse, and the Gard; and on the left, the Guier, the Isere and the Durance. The Saone, one of the largest rivers in France, rises in the Department of the Vosges in the arrondissement of Mirecourt. It traverses the departments of the Haute-Saone, the Cote-d'Or, and Saone-et-Loire, separates those of the Rhone and Ain, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons, after a course of about 230 miles. As far as its confluence with the Ognon, it runs through a narrow valley; it becomes navigable below Gray, and at about this point the situation of the country changes; the valley widens on its left bank, while on the right it is skirted by the slopes of the mountains of the Cotes-d'Or and of the Charolais. The principal affluents of the Saone are the Doubs and the Ognon, on the left, and the Ouche and the Azergue, on the right. The question of the overflow of the Rhone and the Saone has for a long time occupied serious attention. Without entering into the causes which may be derived from the laws of terrestrial philosophy, it is interesting to know the opinion on this subject of VAUBAN, one of the most celebrated men that France ever possessed. This superior engineer, on being consulted by LOUIS XIV. on the question of the overflow of rivers, gave it as his opinion that the most effectual means to prevent the recurrence of inundations was to keep in a good state the depth and width of the beds of rivers and streams. COLBERT profited by this idea, and some years after issued an edict which obliged Governors of Provinces to keep the beds of rivers and streams perfectly clear and in good order; and there still exists a celebrated decree issued by the Parliament of Dijon, in 1698, which condemned the administration of the rivers and forests of Burgundy to a fine of 6,000 crowns for the benefit of the hospitals, for having neglected to clear out the bed of the Saone, and for having allowed it to get narrower in some places. These facts now possess great interest, and it would be curious to ascertain whether since the end of the 18th century, the narrowing of the beds of rivers has not had a very powerful influence in causing the repeated inundations.

LYONS.

At Lyons, according to latest accounts, numerous workmen were employed in cleaning out the streets which had been under water. Notwithstanding the numerous trenches which have been cut in every direction to accelerate the running off of the water, the streets on the left bank of the Rhone are very slowly becoming clear. Persons may, however, now find a passage throughout the greater part of this vast desolation, and the scenes which meet the eye at every step are of the most distressing description; ruins of houses which have partly fallen, heaps of broken furniture, and buildings of which one wall has fallen, and the looms, curtains, and bedding on the different floors thus laid open, are everywhere to be seen. The unfortunate sufferers cannot be prevailed on to desert the spot, but bivouac at the nearest point, and as the waters retire seek among the ruins some remnants of their property. Numbers of poor weavers may be seen watching with eager eyes for the retirement of the water in hopes that they may again get possession of the looms by which they earned bread for themselves and their families. All these searches for property are not, however, made without danger, for scarcely a moment passes without hearing the crash of falling roofs and walls.

All the streets as they become clear of the water are transformed into regular entrepôts, where all kinds of furniture are collected. On every side may be seen fires at which some drenched and half-naked persons endeavor to cook some little provisions. At the mairie of the Guillotière, and at a number of other places in the city, a distribution of food and money is regularly made. The calm resignation which appears imprinted on every countenance is most extraordinary. Women are seen huddled together with their children, but not a sob or cry escapes them, and among those who are engaged in seeking for their property everything goes on without dispute or quarrelling.

Almost all the large workshops near the banks of the Rhone have been destroyed, and the loss in machinery and merchandise will be enormous. Of all the pretty villas in the banlieue, belonging to the more respectable persons in business, scarcely one remains without serious damage to itself and garden. The Faubourg of the Charpennes, the great rendezvous on Sunday of the holiday-seeking citizens, is now nothing but a heap of ruins, and scarcely one third of it exists. One of the localities in the neighborhood of Lyons which has the most suffered from the inundation is the Cité Napoleon, the fine avenue of which only a short time ago adorned by delightful country houses, is now dreadfully devastated. More than nine-tenths of the buildings have suffered most materially.

Near the road of Sacré-Cœur, outside the Chemin de Caluzure, a house partly destroyed may be seen standing in the middle of the water, which has been the scene of a curious incident. In an apartment on the second floor were two valuable pictures, one supposed to be a RUBBENS and the other bearing the signature of ABEL DE PUJOL. These pictures were the principal property of the inhabitant of the apartment, who was obliged to fly from the house to save his life, and the danger was so great that no one at first would venture to the place to attempt to save the pictures. At length a Sergeant de Ville of the Brotteaux, named JOSQUIN, went in a boat with a M. COURNE, adjoint of one of the mairies, and at the risk of his life, succeeded in scrambling up to the second floor, and removing the two works of art, which he conveyed in safety to the Mairie of La Guillotière.

A large mass of granite rock fell during Monday night on the site of the old Chateau of Pierre Scize, and cannot be calculated at less than from 1,800 to 2,000 cubic metres. A similar event took place about ten years ago. Since that period a great quantity of this perpendicular mass of rock has been removed, having been used as materials for the quays. A part of the recently-constructed fortifications has been damaged by the fall of this mass, and one of the houses situated on the quay below was violently shaken by the concussion, and had several windows broken. No accident, however, to life or limb was occasioned.

The *Salut Public* of Lyons gives the following among a number of other incidents connected with the inundations: In one house a whole family were so sound asleep that they did not hear the alarm given, and would have been drowned but for a dog who ran to the bed of his master, and pulled off the clothes with his teeth. Scarcely had they got out of the house when it fell. Another of those faithful animals was seen near the same spot scratching with its paws and uttering the most doleful cries. Its master had been buried beneath the ruins, and all attempts were vain to remove the animal from the spot.

The bridge of Rochemaure was washed away, and M. FARVARN, the Mayor of the town, who was on it at the time, was drowned.

It is calculated that the loss in the crops in the Camargue alone will amount to 2,000,000f.

CHALONS AND MACON ON THE SOANE.

The accounts from the provinces of the Loire were distressing. Both the Orleans and Lyons lines of railway were broken up, and all traffic beyond a certain distance was stopped.

In approaching Chalons-sur-Soane (writes a correspondent from Lyons) the country had the appearance of an inland lake; but after passing Chalons, as far as the eye could reach, nothing but water was to be seen, dotted with tops of houses and bushy green willows, with long rows of poplars, looking like herons watching for fish. It was impossible to say where was the course of the river. Not a boat was to be seen, except those landing furniture from the houses. All the tea-gardens and Sunday restaurants had many feet of water round them. At Tournus the destruction of property was immense, and as far as the eye could reach nothing was to be seen but water, bespringled with roofs of houses and trees. Round Macon the country had, as it were, become narrower, the appearance being that the force of rushing waters was tremendous over the high walls, houses, or whatever presented to impede progress, and so near the road to the Simplon, that one expected to see all carried away. From Villefranche to Lyons the red flag of danger was hoisted all along the railway; in some places the sleepers of the way being loosened by the rain, while in other places there had been avalanches of earth and rock, which the workmen had much difficulty in clearing away.

ORLEANS.

At Orleans, at the Universe Hotel, the passengers had to let themselves down by sheets into the boats. Another narrow escape took place near Vichy, where two children were surprised by the rise, whilst fishing on a little island in the Allier. They had only time to climb into a high tree when the island covered. They remained in that terrible position from Thursday evening to Saturday morning, and the provisions they had taken with them were exhausted. No one dared to render them assistance, for to approach the spot was to encounter almost certain death. Three sailors from the Crimea, however, placed themselves in the boat and with the father of the children set off for the isle, followed by the prayers of all the inhabitants of the neighborhood. These intrepid men succeeded in rescuing the two children, and on returning to Vichy they were welcomed with enthusiasm.

BLOIS.

When the inundation became imminent in the neighboring districts, the inhabitants poured into the town, driving their cows and sheep before them, and carrying their children or their most precious effects in their arms. Floating rapidly down the river were to be seen trees, rafters, mattresses, articles of furniture, and objects of all kinds. Efforts were made to strengthen the dykes; not only all the soldiers of the garrison, but even thirty lunatics were called on to assist the inhabitants—(the lunatics worked with great zeal and intelligence.) But the waters rose above the parapets of the quays, and the dyke gave way, and the town was completely inundated. In some quarters the water was nearly twenty feet deep! "At present, says the *France Centrale* of the 4th June, the local paper, "all the lower quarters of the town are under water; the quays are covered, and boats have to be employed. The disasters are immense."

TOURS.

We have already published a description of the inundations caused by the Loire at this place. The *Journal de l'indre et Loire*, in its issue of the 7th inst., gives the following additional and latest particulars:

"The fall of the waters has commenced, and is proceeding slowly in the streets which run into the Mall; but in the hall a rapid current still exists. The west side of the city has suffered as well as the east. Three-fourths of the Rue de la Grandière and Chanceneau have been invaded, but to-day only the lower part of the streets is submerged. All the Rues Saint Eloi and des Récollets were under water, but only portions remain so. The infantry barracks are still surrounded by large sheets of water. All the Rue des Villeperdue and part of that of La Riche were submerged, but the waters flowed from the Rue des Acacias into the Rue des Ciseaux. All these districts present a terrible scene of desolation; the waters have torn up the paving-stones, and still remain in the ground-floors and courtyards of some houses. The inundations have interrupted communications between this city and the rest of the department. It is consequently impossible to obtain information as to the total damage done, but the Prefecture has ascertained these facts:—The dykes of the Loire gave way at St. Mars le Pile, between La Varenne and La Daudière, to the extent of 100 yards, and at Amboise in the same place as in 1846. In this town the waters in some places rose as high as the first story of the houses, but no lives were lost. The bridge and all the village of Savonnières have been carried away, but it is not stated that anyone perished. At Bréhemont the country is inundated, and one old woman, who obstinately refused to leave her residence, has been drowned. All the inhabitants of La Chapelle-aux Naux, which is inundated, have succeeded in obtaining refuge at Lignières. The commune of La Bréhemont is devastated, and enormous loss, but no death, has been occasioned."

AMBOISE.

The *Journal du Loiret* relates the following incident: M. DE LATAILLE, principal inspector of the railway, hearing that the waters were menacing in the direction of Amboise, proceeded to that town, accompanied by M. RATZI and M. RABUSSON, inspectors. On arriving within a few hundred yards of the station, he found a number of men employed in strengthening the dike of the Loire, which showed symptoms of giving. He stopped his train, and went to give them some directions; but whilst he was speaking the dike gave way, and the waters rushed through furiously. The situation was terrible. M. DE LATAILLE and his two subordinates ran toward the station, and with difficulty succeeded in reaching it, so rapidly did the waters rise. The inundation on reaching the station rose rapidly as high as the first story, and the three gentlemen had to seek refuge on the roof. The waters raged furiously around them, and in this horrible situation they had to pass the night. Their alarm was increased by seeing the goods station thrown down at a few yards from them. In the meantime the train left on the line was reached by the waters, and the engine-driver and stoker, to escape being drowned, climbed on the top of the locomotive. Even then they had water up to their waists, and in this pitiable plight they remained until 3 o'clock in the morning, when they were rescued in a boat. His Eminence Cardinal Archbishop of Tours went at the head of his clergy to the dikes, and worked vigorously with spade and shovel amongst the laborers in strengthening them. The *Moniteur* says that there is no record in history of such a direful catastrophe having ever befallen the city of Tours as that caused by the flood.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A VILLAGE.

The *Courrier de la Drôme* states that the hamlet of Bezundun has completely disappeared. In the evening the inhabitants of this place, which stands on the side of a highly cultivated hill, heard the houses creaking in an alarming manner, and they hastily fled. In a few minutes, after all, the houses were in ruins. The water from the late rains had saturated the ground so much that a landslip to the extent of more than seventy acres took place. Two houses which were standing close together, at a short distance from the hamlet, are now separated by a complete field. Some other houses, which were before standing on an elevated spot, are now in a complete hollow. The effect produced has been of the most extraordinary kind. One inhabitant of a house, who a few days ago had a small vineyard in front of him, has now a meadow.

NARROW ESCAPES.

A sawyer, who had been driven from his house in the Bettesaux, succeeded after the water had retired in getting into the ruins of his house, in order to recover a sum of 500 francs which was in a cupboard. While doing so, the beams, which at first formed an arch over his head, gave way, and he was buried beneath a mass of rubbish. Some persons who witnessed what had occurred, succeeded in getting him out, but unfortunately with one arm broken, and his face severely cut. The father of a family, residing in the same neighborhood, was driven from his house, having merely time to save his wife and daughter. One he placed on an elevated spot, out of the reach of the water, and the second on a tree, and then got himself on another. There they remained for several hours, watching each other anxiously, with a foaming torrent rushing along below them, and expecting every moment to find one or the other disappear.

A SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

A curious phenomenon in the annals of hydrography has just taken place in the Beauce district (Eure-et-Loire.) A ravine, called the Conade, which is transformed into a rivulet only about once every ten years, this year attained the proportions of a river. The waters of the forest of Orleans spread over the plateau which slopes towards the department of the Eure-et-Loire, ran off in absolute torrents, and this circumstance explains how certain high grounds, which are usually without water-springs, were inundated in the late visitation. These torrents in their turn swelled the Conade to an immense height. But the most curious fact connected with this sudden filling of the Conade is, that the fish were as abundant in it as in the Loire or the Loiret. This phenomenon may perhaps be explained by the rising of the water in the fish-ponds of the different chateaux, the flood gates of which were obliged to be opened, and thus let the many inhabitants escape.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The universal excitement in Italy continues. Austria is taking measures of precaution. For example, single sentinels are no longer posted at different points of the towns—they are concentrated in the Corps de Guarde; in order to protect them from the knife, the only weapon left to the Lombards, they are placed behind grates of iron. In the mornings the police has much ado to remove from the walls inscriptions in honor of VICTOR EMMANUEL and CAVOUR, and appeals to the Piedmontese.

The screw steamer *Propontis*, Capt. GOODWIN, was on the 11th inst. at Queenston, Ireland, where she was coaling, having on board the submarine electric cable, to be laid down between Cape Ray, Newfoundland, and Cape North, Cape Breton Island. The length of this cable is 65 miles, and its weight 110 tons. She has also on board the cable to be laid down between Cape Traverse, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Formantino, New Brunswick—length 13 miles, and weight 30 tons.

We read in the Brussels *Independance*, "Russia, taking into consideration the daily increasing importance of its relations with China, has determined—the Court of Pekin having given its consent—to appoint a *Charge d'Affaires* at the Government of the Celestial Empire, in the place of a simple Consul at Canton. Baron SCHYLERZ, a celebrated Chinese scholar, has been chosen for this post. He will reside one part of the year at Macao, and the other at Canton."

Accounts from Basle, Switzerland, give disastrous news of the effects produced by the late rains in that neighborhood. A part of the side of the hill in the commune of Boktem has slipped, fracturing saturated with water. Several houses have been destroyed, and fifty-nine others have been injured, with their contents. Fruit trees have been much injured. One cow of Bernese breed has been entirely destroyed.

A piece of mechanism has lately been invented in England which, on being placed under the weight of a common German clock, will at any given time in the morning ring a bell in a man's bedroom to call him up, strike a light and light a lamp, over which it is intended to place a small kettle, so that by the time he is dressed and down stairs there may be boiling water for a cup of tea or coffee!

A story is running the round of the English clubs to the effect that BARNUM has written to the Earl of Shaftesbury, inquiring whether it would be possible to induce the persecuted Italian Protestants, the Madial, to visit America and be exhibited, and offering Lord SHAFTESBURY a commission on the profits of exhibition he interested himself in the undertaking.

A story is told in the English papers of an extraordinary accident to an Irish laborer, named PATRICK HAGGARTY, who, while romping with a widow woman in New-street, St. Phillip's, forced a needle which had been stuck in front of her gown so deeply into his person as to render an operation for its extraction necessary. The man died from the effects of the wound.

The Russian journal, *Le Nord*, published at Brussels, is, by a resolution of the Cabinet of Vienna, interdicted from circulation in the Austrian dominions. *Le Nord* has lately indulged in some free criticisms upon the policy followed by Austria during the war, and upon the conduct of the troops occupying the Principalities.

A letter from the Hague of the 5th says: "The accounts relating to the rise of our rivers are far from reassuring. The Rhine and the Wahal have overflowed their banks; and the cultivated ground and the meadows have suffered extremely, and many hopes will be disappointed.

The Dublin *Post* says that the sentence upon BATES will be mitigated. He and Sir JOHN PAUL are confined in Pentonville Prison; Mr. STEARAN is in a different convict prison. When the latter two have been sent off to their final destination, BATES will probably be released.

The Roman Government is trying to raise recruits in Switzerland, but the higher pay of England has monopolized all the available volunteers. The Papal Government requires 10,000 men to complete its musters—and it will not be able to get them.

It has been rumored for some time that the usages of precedent are to be discarded, and that Mr. CHARLES KEAN is to be distinguished by an honor which has never yet in this country been conferred on a member of the theatrical profession.

The Dublin *Nation* states that three of the Irish political exiles, JOHN DILLON, JOHN MARTIN, and KEVIN O'DOHERTY, have this week arrived in Ireland, and that SMITH O'BRIEN may be expected there in the course of next month.

In South Shields, Eng., a young woman was cleaning a haddock, when she found two gold earrings inside it. How they got there is one of the mysteries of the ocean.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Persian representative in that city had assured M. THOUVENEL that a Persian Ambassador will be shortly sent to France.

In Chambery (Piedmont) a man has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for "blasphemy." He had asserted that the Virgin Mary had other children besides our Lord.

The Russian Government has given orders for reducing the *personnel* of the Finland fleet. A ukase orders that the colors of the disbanded militia shall be hung up in the cathedrals of the empire.

A treaty of Criminal Extradition has been signed between Holland and America, which is the first treaty of the kind that has ever been signed by the latter power.

Another planet has been discovered at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, by Mr. POGSON, the first assistant. It is a little brighter than a tenth magnitude.

The Pitcairn Islanders, the descendants of the victims of the mutiny of the Bounty, are to be transferred to Norfolk Island, the community having grown too large for the soil.

The Archbishop of Lyons has issued a mandate in which he attributes the inundations to the violations in his diocese of the law of his church respecting the observance of the Sabbath.

It is asserted that Prussia and Sardinia have both demanded to be admitted into the commission for reorganizing the Danubian Principalities, and that the demand has been acceded to.

The Bishop of Gloucester (Dr. MONK) died at Stapleton quay on the 7th inst. He was accounted a Greek scholar of great eminence, and was a translator and editor of some of the old Greek poets.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh has been conferred on Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, the eminent divine and historian of the Reformation.

During his stay in Paris, Count DE BOUIL, it is said, put his name down in upward of 300 ladies' albums, and attended fifty-one banquets.

A dispatch, dated Trieste, June 6, states that 12,000 Christians are about to be enrolled in the Turkish army.

The *Risorgimento* of Turin says:—Italy is agitating: from Etna to Ticino all is in a state of ebullition."

The horrible brigandage devastating Hungary and Croatia has compelled Austria to put large districts under martial law.

The small paper currency of Transylvania is so full of forgeries that business is nearly paralyzed.

The *Italia*, a weekly paper published in Genoa, has been seized *for a libel on St. Ignatius.*

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

The Rumor of Indian Hostilities—The People of Florida.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

CEDAR KEYS, Florida, Friday, June 6, 1856.

I have now been in Florida several months, and an opportunity has been afforded me of investigating all the troubles and apprehensions of the people in regard to the Indian difficulties. That there are Indians prowling about in the neighborhood of various settlements in the State, there cannot be a doubt; but it is equally true that the most exaggerated stories and unfounded reports find their way into the press throughout the country, both as to their numbers and their proximity to certain vicinities. Massacres have been committed, Indians have been seen, and a few killed; but that they are in such large force as is represented, or that they are spread over so vast an extent of country as is asserted, is not only a matter of doubt, but is actually not true. The Florida Militia (for the most part a band of disorganized deserlayers and adventurers) are at present employed by the State in search the hammocks and ferret out the foe. If they succeed, their employment ceases. If they report no foe to ferret out, the same result follows. It is their hope that they will be mustered into the service of the United States Government, and thus obtain a living by very easy means. From these people do the most astounding rumors originate. But they are as unfounded as they are astounding. In Florida, more than any other part of our country that I am acquainted with, do the lazy and needy abound. Any constant employment, with no work, is a God-send to these people; and an old Indian and a couple of squaws once caught sight of, is enough for the foundation of a rumor to excite the sympathy of neighboring States, and call the attention of the General Government to perils likely to accrue to settlers on the peninsula. The most intelligent portion of the community, however, are possessed with the right views on this point, and they will tell you candidly and without scruple all that I have just written. The Indians are not merely troublesome, but their barbarities are excessive; though not more so than those of the white man in the service of the State, if the opportunity but presents itself. Scalping seems to be the fashion on both sides. An old wretch (a captain, I believe they called him) passed up the coast some time since, on his way to Tallahassee, the capital, bearing with him as a trophy the scalp of an Indian whom he had slain in cold blood, after he was wounded, and when lying on the ground. I saw this creature, and, to tell you the truth, if I had met him and an Indian in a lonely place, and both armed with rifles, I think I should have fled to the Indian for protection.

One meets with a Florida General, or Colonel, or something of that sort, occasionally, a swelling, consequential character, who means to meet the enemy,—for it is with this name they dignify a few Indians,—at all hazards. Yet you must either doubt his sincerity or wonder at his tactics, for he does not seem to put himself to the least trouble or inconvenience to do anything of the kind. In conversation he frees the State of its implacable foe, and catches BILLY BOWLEGS, the renowned Chief, by the hair, and hurls him to the other side of the Mississippi. But, in fact and in act, the services rendered [illegible] "troops," and furnished them with supplies, then scatters them. Soon come reports of Indians and their ravages, but no account of a battle or the capture of any. Thus do matters go on, from month's end to month's end, and it is hard to tell when there will be a change.

What may be the best course for the Government to pursue, I do not pretend to be sufficiently acquainted with the country to state; but it seems to me that a few light troops in the field, disencumbered and moving with alacrity, might, in the course of a very short time, bring the Indians to terms. They should be of sufficient number to have no apprehension of an ambuscade, and of the army; not undisciplined, fighting, and shooting, and wandering about where they please, when they please and how they please.

Next to Generals, Colonels, Majors and Judges, the most numerous class of intelligent denizens of Florida seem to be the Presidents of railroads; not that they do not enjoy one of the above titles, but the latter is distinctive. For instance, General, or Colonel, or Major, or Judge So-and-so, creates but little emotion on his travels; but Colonel What's-his-name, President of the Cypress Swamp and Lime Sink Railroad, is a man of great importance, and one whose acquaintance is much sought after. Be not deceived, however. You must not suppose, because there are so many Presidents, that there are actually any railroads. On the contrary, there are as yet none at all deserving the name; but in embryo and on paper the State is clasped by an iron chain.

Wealthy planters, with numerous families and lots of *niggers*, also abound. They appear to be of about that class known in Virginia as "po'-white-folks." Their plantations are extensive, because land is cheap but uncultivated. Their children are noisy and uncleanly, and their "niggers" the most slovenly and vilest looking wretches it is possible to imagine. Their own houses are barns, their negroes' cabins hovels. Of course, each one of these planters and all his sons have their rifles, which they understand the use of, too, and their feelings are as bitter, and their conduct would be as merciless, towards the Indians, as the Indians towards the whites. Chief, warrior, brave, squaw or child, I sincerely believe, would receive the same treatment. This the Indians know, and hence the manner of their warfare. I hope I will not be understood as defending the atrocities of the savages, for such is by no means my intention—though there is much to be said on both sides, but more than I have either the time or inclination, at present, to trouble you with. The Indians should be driven out of Florida, and that as soon as possible, and inducements held out to emigrants from other States to settle here. A population of a better class is greatly needed to bring out the resources of this State.

It is, indeed, no fault of mine that I am unable to paint a fairer picture of the scenes presented to my view, and I regret it the more

POLITICAL.

Repeal of the Missouri Compromise—Letter from a National Democrat.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I belong to that class of politicians known as *National Democrats*. I would uphold the States in the exercise of all their powers not delegated to the National Government, and amongst those reserved powers is clearly "the right by the States to regulate all their domestic relations." I would uphold that stipulation in the Constitution which gives the Slaveholding States the right, in making up their enumeration for representation, to count three-fifths of their slaves as inhabitants, although they are held as property, *because our fathers agreed to do so*. I would uphold that provision in the Constitution which gives to the owner of the slave who escapes from his service the right to follow him into a Free State, and retake and repossess him, *because our fathers agreed to it*. They agreed to it because they thought it better to form the Union with that covenant in the deed, than not to form it at all, as it probably could not have been formed without it. Whether the Northern States received a particular and specified equivalent for these concessions on their part, it is not necessary now to inquire. It is enough to know, that so is the compact.

Another compact was entered into, by which Slavery was not to go to the Territory northwest of the Ohio. This compact has been observed so far as regards the territory on this side of the Mississippi.

Another compact was made in 1820, to *compromise* and settle one of the sharpest sectional contests that has ever been entered into between North and South, by which compact, the State of Missouri, with a Constitution tolerating Slavery, was taken into the Union, with the right to be represented in the House of Representatives, and to place two members in the Senate.

All the States which are now Free States had then passed laws preparing the way for abolishing Slavery within their limits. When this proposition to admit Missouri as a Slave State was made, the Free States contended, amongst other things, that by the spirit of the ordinance or compact of 1787, excluding Slavery from the territory northwest of the Ohio, it should not go into Missouri That the Northern sentiment, as the people there, by their own acts, and at great sacrifice had shown, was clearly against Slavery and its extension, and that it ought to be confined to the South, where it was contended that climate created a necessity for the labor of the African race, but that no such necessity existed in relation to Missouri; that if slave labor wanted a broader field than it had in the old States, there was ample room for its development Louisiana, Arkansas Territory and in Florida, which had been acquired the year before; that as slave labor and free labor could not go together, for the slave owner would not admit the white man, who tilled his own field, to a social equality with himself, it was closing Missouri, one of the fairest spots on the globe, against all immigration and settlement from the Free States, if she were admitted with a slave constitution; that a fair proportion of the Louisiana purchase should be left for settlement and ownership by settlers from the Free States; that the North had contributed its share, and much the largest share, to the national treasury for the purchase of the whole of the Louisiana territory; that the South's full share of it lay south of Missouri, and that Missouri and all north of it should be left for the North to settle in. The bill admitting it as a Slave State was brought to a "stand still." The South could not move without the votes of the North. A proposition was then made to compromise the difficulty as a business matter, involving not only a political aspect, but one of *property*. *This proposition did not come from the North.* The North was content as it was. Missouri could not be admitted without her votes. There was no constitutional restraint compelling the members to vote in the affirmative, even if the Constitution for the new State did present a republican form of government. The fact that their votes were required gave them the right to say *no*. Mr. CLAY then, as always, one of the most distinguished men of Kentucky, *a Slave State*, and at that time enjoying the confidence and the affection of the Democracy of the North, was fixed upon by the South to present the compromising proposition which he did in a bill admitting Missouri with her Slavery constitution, and with specified boundaries In the same bill, and *with equal binding force*, was a provision that Slavery should not be established in any part of the Louisiana territory purchased of France, which was situated north of 36° 30′ north latitude, but that it might be established in territory south of that line if the people elected to have it.

The members of Congress from this State and from New-England, generally, held out against the bill, unwilling to give up Missouri, which they thought rightfully belonged to the North in the division. But the strong influence of Mr. CLAY, and others from the Slave States, carried enough from the Middle and Western States to pass the bill, by which the whole of that beautiful country embraced within the limits of Missouri forever passed, substantially from the men in the Free States, and from their children and grand-children, as a country to settle in.

The people of the North submitted, consoling themselves that, although Louisiana and Arkansas were away, and Texas had been exchanged away for Florida and was also gone from them, yet they had got all the territory north of 36° 30′ for themselves and their offspring to settle upon *where the question of Slavery was never to be raised*. That part in the division of the whole property which they had in so large a proportion paid for, had been set off to them, and they had paid the South an equivalent and much more than an equivalent for it, in giving them all south of that line. But the North could not but feel, and have always felt, that in that division the South got the "Lion's Share." Texas has since been purchased back for the South, and we are this very year paying out of the public treasury, which treasury is so largely made up by the North, installments upon the ten millions purchase money, and submitting to a drain upon that same treasury of about a million a year, which is likely to be perpetual, to protect the Southern settlers there from the ravages of the Indians—ravages no more cruel nor half so formidable in power as those now enacting upon the Free-State settlers in Kansas by another class of ——.

To show how a Slave Constitution in a State is regarded by the man going to a new country to settle, the census of Missouri and Iowa for 1840 and 1850 furnish us a lesson. Settlement in Iowa had just commenced in 1840, when she had 43,112 inhabitants. In 1850 she had 192,214; increase, 345½ per cent. in 10 years. Missouri in 1840 had 384,802. In 1850 she had 681,049, or 77 per cent. increase in 10 years; 67,000 of this increase in Missouri was in the City of St. Louis, due largely to the business from the Free States and Territories.

Still Iowa is the whole width of the State of Missouri further north, up the Mississippi, and, of course, so much further from market, and certainly no better land than Missouri. Lands in the same state of improvement are worth now from twenty to twenty-five per cent. more in Iowa than in Missouri—so that the emigrant from the Free States has, among others, great pecuniary inducement to settle in a country under a free Constitution.

Settlers began to go into Kansas from the Free States directly after the regiment of mounted riflemen and other troops opened the way through there on their march over the Rocky Mountains to Oregon in 1849. They went there to settle, confiding in the compact of 1820, never even dreaming that Slavery was ever to be talked of there. They found it a beautiful country, and invited their enterprising friends at home, who were going to the prairies to settle, to come there, and they pressed in there singly, and in companies, as they go to other new countries.

The settler there, the emigrant on his way, and the man at home preparing to start, were "thunder-struck" when they heard a law had passed Congress breaking up the compact of 1820, and sending them into a contest to win what they supposed they already had. But still they had no fears of the result, for they knew their strength, and they expected a fair field. They went to the polls to meet their neighbor settler with his ballot, but instead, met the stranger—the Missourian, with his ballot backed up with his knife and revolver to elaborate the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty." We know the rest: he was conquered—the country which had been purchased of the South, and paid for, was conquered back again for the benefit of the party who sold it and received pay for it. A Legislature was forced upon them, who have created a code of laws for this once ceded Territory which no free man can live under, nor was it intended he should.

Does the South expect we are to defend this measure and the atrocious acts that have grown out of it? Do the people there suppose the Democracy of the North are prepared to give up Kansas as a country for our children and children's children to go to settle, when it had been guaranteed to us and paid for? Do they suppose we can elect men to Congress unless they first give unmistakable assurances that they will go forever against admitting Kansas as a Slave State? Do they suppose that majorities can be carried here for President and Vice-President until it is known how they are to treat this question or until it is settled? Democracy at the North was never stronger than on the 4th March, 1853. It was never so weak as it has been since the passage of the Nebraska bill of 1854, and especially since the people from Missouri had taught the settlers in Kansas how to carry out the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," in which they tell their friends in Georgia and Alabama they have expended $100,000.

This view of the case will aid the South in determining how many men will be likely to be sent into the House of Representatives from the Free States at the next or any future election, who will vote to admit Kansas as a Slave State. It will also aid the honest people of the North in understanding how *national compacts* are to be observed in different parts of our confederacy, and that, too, where the consideration for the compact was paid down, and is still enjoyed. SARATOGA.

Card from Mr. Van Riper.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In perusing the columns of the *Evening Express* June 23, I was somewhat surprised to see the attack made upon myself by my once political friend, the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS; and I am surprised to think that after that *manly attack* I am not completely crushed—but, in the language of WEBSTER, "I still live." And wherein have I deserved this condemnation? Is it because I have espoused the cause of humanity and justice? Is it because, as an American citizen and freeman, I opposed the aggressions of the South? Is it because I am true to the principles of the Binghamton Platform, which was "sired" by JAMES BROOKS, and introduced into this world by the "Great I am" "ERASTUS?" Is it because I desire to practice what I preach? or is it in doing so, perchance, I may, with the assistance of others, be the cause of the brother's not getting a Foreign Mission. As regards the slurs about myself, I can only say that for once they have mistaken their man—for when I launched my frail bark (apparently) upon the turbulent wave of political strife and public criticism, I knew that my motto must be "Onward,"—enduring the attack of enemies, and receiving with modesty the applause of friends. I have buckled on my armor for Freedom, and, if we fail with FREMONT and cardinal principle, I will stand before the world erect,—"vanquished, but not treacherous,"—and the friends of Freedom will give me justice for my fidelity, as the American Party have done again and again. In 1854 my Council, unanimous, gave me a vote of thanks; in the last campaign, friends, foes, and honorable political opponents, awarded me justice—by making the Club and myself the subject of praise for our exertions. This man dare not deny it; if he dare, I brand him as no gentleman, for the united voice of the county candidates would hurl the slander back. But this BROOKS has good cause to complain. After the last Fall election was over I waited upon the State Officers elected, and asked that three out of the five Canal Board Inspectors might be awarded to the "National Club." It was granted. The Hon. Gentleman demanded the same number. He was informed that they had been promised to the "Club." And, allow me now to inform the public of this man's base ingratitude,—for he owed everything to the Club. His precise language: "What right had he to ask, for I am the great ERASTUS BROOKS, Sixth Senatorial 'Senator,' and I am, also, the 'Alpha and Omega' of the American Party in New-York." Fie upon such vanity!

Mr. Editor, I have intruded upon your columns. I have no desire to enter into a newspaper controversy. He has shown his cowardice by attacking me, knowing as he does, that I have no control of a paper to reply—but that is in accordance with his present consistency. In Binghamton he was against the extension of slavery, and now is in favor of it. But in conclusion I assure this "Great-I-Am," and the party whose principles I still idolize, that my brave associates and self intend to fight this battle alone upon the "slavery question," and in doing so, we will "concentrate all the fire of youth, all the energies of our minds for the coming contest, and our deeds and fidelity to principle espoused, shall be like one continual flood, and our devotion like the mighty 'Pontic Sea,' will never know a retiring ebb," for it is the issue now before the country, and the ballot-box on November next will decide if I am right. "BUCHANAN OR FREMONT," must be the people's choice. B. VAN RIPER.

Central Republican Committee.

The Central Republican Committee held a meeting on Monday evening at the Republican Headquarters, No. 663 Broadway. EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., President of the Committee, occupied the Chair.

After some preliminary business, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. SHERWOOD, were unanimously adopted amid loud applause.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT for President, and WM. L. DAYTON for Vice-President of the United States, and we pledge them our most cordial and earnest support.

Resolved, That we approve of the platform of principles adopted at the Republican Convention held in the City of Philadelphia on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst., that we recognize in that platform the principles upon which our Government was founded and upon which it must and shall be perpetuated.

Some discussion was had concerning the Grand Ratification meeting to be held at the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening.

Mr. CARTER, from the Second Ward, offered a resolution that when the Committee adjourn, it adjourn to meet with the American Republican National Club at National Hall, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of participating with that body in the ratification meeting.

The resolution was referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

The Committee then adjourned.

Letter from a Hard in Hudson.

HUDSON, Monday, June 23, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having been a National Democrat all my life and a Hard at that, it would not appear to be consistent for me to support the same candidate for President that you do, but allow me to say that I am still a *Democrat*, and mean to act consistent. I mean now to speak of our own county. Our delegation were pronounced by the Cincinnati Convention to be mere outsiders, but for the purpose of getting their votes they were allowed in part to sit in the Convention. Let me ask every National Democrat what was the action of the Convention? Not content with uniting upon a broad, national platform, but the policy of PIERCE must be engrafted as a part of our creed; will the Hards of this State sanction this? Let them do so that please. I for one repudiate. Where is our DICKINSON who has sacrificed his position for whom we as *honest* Democrats have admired and labored for years? He is not available. This alone is enough to show me those that advocate the (new) Democratic doctrine have no confidence in its truth or propriety. Where is DOUGLAS? He is not the man. But they call us traitors if we do not subscribe to his principles. Thank God, we have freemen enough left to regulate this matter, and we mean to do it. In so doing, we will teach a lesson. If the principles are right, the man that advocate them are the only men we will support. We want no more dodging. The time has come when we as Democrats recognize the right of speech. We will not acquiesce in the striking down of any man while exercising this right. We go further: we feel indignant at such outrages, let it be whomsoever, Democrats or Whigs. We leave our old associates with reluctance, but many of us believe it is our duty so to do. Among those that have already joined in for FREMONT, are ABRAHAM F. MILLER, who has been twice elected Sheriff of our county. He was Chairman of the ratification meeting, of which you had a report. He is one of our most influential Democrats. A. REYNOLDS, who has been one of our Democratic Councilmen for years. Mr. DICKSON, and others, were participators in the meeting. My opinion is J. S. ANABLE, our postmaster, Mr. VAN DUSEN, an inveterate Hard, will all join in for FREMONT. If so, the old party in this county will make a pitiful show. We will wait and see. A HARD.

The "Old Line Whigs" at Washington.

The *National Intelligencer* reports the meeting of the Old Line Whigs, held at Washington, on Saturday evening, noticed by telegraph. The following is Gov. JONES' speech:

Several of the intruders before alluded to then renewed their indecorous behavior, but were at length brought to something like order by the vigorous onsets and apt rejoinders of Gov. JONES to their unmannerly queries. In reply to a question whether he had not joined the American Party, Gov. JONES said that he should vote a Whig vote, that he had never yet bowed to power, and never should while he lived. He wanted to talk to Americans, to Americans not merely by title, but in fact, and of such latter sort he was as good an American as the best of them. And with respect to Democracy, a genuine Democracy, he claimed to be a Democrat, and as good a Democrat, in its just sense, as any man. He complained of the interruption and discord which prevailed in the meeting through the interference of persons to whom no invitation had been extended. He said the Whigs had permitted all the speech-making and rejoicing, and banner-flying of other parties that had been lately witnessed to pass without intruding even a word in opposition. Why then, when they themselves had retired to meet in fraternal converse on matters of importance to them, could they not be allowed to do so in quietness and peace? He knew the little remnant band of faithful Whigs were looked upon with contempt; he knew they were despised as a mere corporal's guard; but he nevertheless believed to the bottom of his heart that they were the nucleus of a party, and the only party which was destined at length to redeem the country from anarchy and confusion. For himself he should say he belonged to the Whig Party, the old Clay and Webster Whig Party, and they who called the meeting were Whigs, nothing but Whigs, and Whigs all over. Some one said the Whig Party was dead; if so, who killed it? [A person in the crowd said, Gen. SCOTT.] No, answered Gov. JONES, it was not Gen. SCOTT. That brave old soldier never killed any body but the enemies of his country. [Loud applause.] But he himself would answer the question who killed the Whig Party? He did not like to say it, but if he must, it was defection, the defection in part of those present who had left it for other organizations. Had you all stood firmly to your colors and not deserted the Whig standard in the day of trial, you would not now have to sing funeral dirges over the Whig Party. You should have kept the Whig banners flying and the Whig hosts marching. Why did you surrender? It was for a name, a pretext, a humbug. It was thirst for power; it was want of trust; it was an itching for some new organization, for office, for something better than the old and glorious name of Whig. For himself he would sooner enjoy the honor of being a member of the noble old Clay Whig Party than revel in the best place or the most valuable office in the gift of its enemies.

We are in a minority. We admit it, but it does not humiliate us. Our condition has in it inestimable advantages. The Whig Party is in a condition to be free, patriotic, candid; to act above all the allurements of place. We ask nothing; we expect nothing; we want nothing. We can vote for the Democracy, if we judge fit; we can vote for the Americans if we think that best; but this one thing is certain, however we may vote, it will be for what we honestly judge to be the best interests of our country. Whatever the manner of our vote, the vote itself will be given for our country and nothing but our country.

If I see fit to give my vote to the American candidates I shall do it; but if, on the other hand, I judge best to give it to the Democracy, then I shall do that. [A voice remarked, "that will be a bitter pill."] Yes, said Gov. JONES, it will be a bitter pill; but, bitter as it is, not half so bitter as to see the country under the control of the Republican Party. It will be a sweet morsel when taken for the purpose of saving the Union.

He repeated that he knew the present condition of the Whig Party was regarded with contempt. He knew it was in a minority as compared with the three other great parties into which the country is divided; but let this be known, that before the Ides of next November it would be more terrible than an army with banners. It will hold the balance of power; it will save the country; and, above all, it will abolish abolition. Yes, said Gov. JONES, *sotto voce*, as to voting for the Republican candidate, I would vote for the devil himself first.

On the 4th of July the Whigs of this glorious Union would meet together in love-feast in Louisville. There they would mingle their hopes and fears; there they would counsel and consult with each other; and there determine, in view of the present exigencies of their common country, how to cast their votes. We shall go there, not as individuals, to be absorbed here or there, by this party or that, losing our identity as Whigs, but we shall go as a party, as becomes American freemen. Like the "Old Guard," we know how to die, but not how to surrender. We shall fight for our country, our whole country, and against every sectional party. We ask no reward for these services to our country; our object, and our only object, is to save *her*; and, this done, we will march back in our own glorious old organization, and with our colors flying, to our own camp.

Applause was given to many passages, and very heartily followed the conclusion of this able speech, of which we present only the leading points.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, being present at the meeting, was called upon by many persons for a speech. There were, however, numerous dissentients. His remarks were very few. He said he had come merely as a spectator, but as one who had dedicated twenty-five years of his life to the Clay and Webster Whig Party. He admitted that he had joined the Americans for what appeared to him good reasons. These reasons he was about to state, but at this moment the Committee on Resolutions entered the saloon and Mr. CAMPBELL desisted.

The preamble and resolutions were then submitted by the Committee.

Fremont in Delaware.

The following editorial from the Wilmington *Journal and Statesman*, the principal organ of the Fillmore ticket in Delaware, commends itself to the patriotism and good sense of the supporters of that ticket everywhere:

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—The Republican Convention, now in session at Philadelphia, has nominated JOHN C. FREMONT, of California, for the Presidency. Col. FREMONT, although comparatively a young man, fills a most important page in the recent history of this country. Bold, adventurous, prudent, and skillful has been his career as one of the pioneers of civilization beyond the Rocky Mountains, and although suffering privations and hardships almost unknown to humanity, he has evinced the greatest coolness and courage under them all, and has so conducted himself through every peril—civil and military—as to challenge to-day the admiration and confidence of a great and powerful party, in so far as to be its standard bearer in the political struggle before us.

The manner in which that nomination will be received by the country at large will be determined by the future; but be the development what it may, the Republican Party can congratulate itself upon having presented a clean man, free from all the issues and cliques which now disturb the harmony and safety of the Union. Mr. FREMONT is a safe man, a strong man, and, if wise counsels prevail, the good of the country consulted, and the opposition to Slavery propagandism should unite its strength, he will be a successful man; and our free and glorious Union will be once more, and we trust forever, placed beyond the reach of political demagogues and time-servers, who, to promote their own elevation, have boldly struck at the root of liberty, not only of person, but also of speech and debate.

It will be a happy day for this republic, if, by uniting on a single individual to fill the Presidential chair, the friends of Republican Liberty can secure tranquillity and safety at home and national respect and honor abroad. And to that end should all the opposition to the present imbecile Administration be directed.

If Pierceism, Douglasism and Ruffianism can be 'crushed out' in the coming campaign by the defeat of Mr. BUCHANAN—and they will be annihilated if he is defeated—then may the friends of equality and the Union give thanks to God for the deliverance of their yet free country from the bondage and disgrace which now hang ominously and with fearful foreboding over it."

"Give 'em Jessie."

From the Evening Mirror.

At an impromptu gathering of Fremonters up town, the other evening, an enthusiastic advocate of the Rocky Mountain candidate put it to the crowd, whether it were not better to send a man to the White House who had completed his humanities by marrying an accomplished woman, than to send there such a rusty old bachelor as BUCHANAN, whose domestic hospitalities could only be seasoned with the doubtful graces of some hired housekeeper? At this interrogatory, a gentleman present, who remembered the maiden name of Mrs. FREMONT, (JESSIE BENTON,) shouted "WE'LL GIVE 'EM JESSIE!" This felicitous double *entendre* only needs to be published to become the watchword of the campaign; and the *Mirror* takes the liberty of adding, that if the gallantry of the country demanded a Queen at the head of the nation, the lovely lady of the Republican nominee would command the universal suffrages of the people. She is a woman as eminently fitted to adorn the White House as she has proved herself worthy to be a hero's bride. The splendid compliment paid by BURKE to that ill-fated Queen of France whom he first saw as the Dauphiness at Versailles will apply to Mrs. FREMONT. Beautiful, graceful, intellectual, and enthusiastic, she will make more proselytes to the Rocky Mountain platform in fifteen minutes than fifty stump orators can win over in a month.

Among the objects most sacredly cherished by the great Pathfinder are a magnificent sword presented him by the State of South Carolina; and a beautiful miniature of his wife, attached to a faded pink ribbon, the only thing of value preserved about his person when he first arrived in California. The Colonel keeps these souvenirs of love and glory in his library, locked in a glass case.

It has been blurted by some of the opposition press, that FREMONT commenced his career by "taking away an old man's daughter," in violation of the conventionalities of social life. But since the elopement of Helen of Troy, no man could have been more strongly tempted than FREMONT; and let old fogy fathers fret and fume as they may about these matters, the sympathies of the world always run with runaway lovers. Who has not exulted at the triumph of young Lochinvar, or trembled at the perilous flight of Lord Ullin's daughter, who could

"Meet the raging of the skies,
But not an angry father."

Surely "Young America" will think none the less of the gallant Colonel for his brilliant *coup d' amour*. Who will write us a "song for the occasion," to the tune of

"Jessie, the flower of Dunblane?"

THE WESTERN GERMAN PRESS.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The *Daily Republikaner* has hoisted the name of FREMONT. The *Daily Volksblatt* also warmly supports the platform and ticket. The *Hochwächter* and the *Demagetoing*, weekly German papers, with a very large circulation in all the Western States, also support the ticket. The only German paper in the city which supports BUCHANAN is the *Volksfreund*, the organ of the Catholics.

WHAT WILL THE GERMANS DO?—The Newark *Mercury* says: The Newarker *Zeitung*, the organ of the German population of this city, has boldly and unequivocally indorsed the nominations of the Republican Party, in an article occupying over three columns of that journal, and written with the very highest degree of ability. It clearly and calmly presents the political questions of the time, gives a succinct history of our present political organizations, and favors the Republicans, as the only party in favor of Progress and Freedom. It states that the great body of the German population have acted with the Democracy in previous contests, not from a conviction that their policy was just, but because they did not recognize in any of the parties the doctrines of true Progress. The old parties are now destroyed, and a new party springing from the necessities of the times, but recognizing all the great and enduring principles for which the German element of the country has striven, has taken a front rank in existing organizations. It has drawn to it as a magnet all those progressive men of every party and opinion who recognize the cause of universal Freedom as the fit basis of action in a Republican Government. The *Zeitung* says that it has always vindicated the the interests of the German population, and has generally acted with them in political relationships, while retaining its full independence.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Killing Off our Children—By Authority.

If the good people of New-York esteem it desirable to kill off nine-tenths of their small children, it must be confessed that they adopt measures admirably adapted to secure that result. If one walks in the upper Wards of the City any warm, cloudless day, the sense of sight and the sense of smell never fail to bear witness to their wisdom in this respect. There is a stench about the whole Seventeenth Ward that one recognizes as just the atmosphere to poison a baby in. In the Eleventh Ward it is not much better. And the east side of the Eighteenth is redolent of a precisely similar effluvium.

The streets are like pig-styes, the gutters issue an intolerable stench, and from almost every block the smell of butcher's offal and the stream of blood in the gutter keep one perpetually reminded that this part of the town is ruled by butchers, with whom considerations of health are supposed to be mere matters of gammon. Taking a walk through the central part of the city, though the odor that is everywhere present is very different, it testifies to a no less noxious condition of the atmosphere.

There are thousands of vacant lots, some of which, by filling in around them, have become basins; others, having been partially excavated and left, answer the same purpose of holding rain water. Into these ponds all the troublesome cats of the neighborhood that have experienced the poisonous properties of strychnine, all the dogs that took the short cut to death and avoided the pound—the carcases that even soulless butchers dare not sell from the shambles, and garbage unmeasured that has accumulated on account of the negligence of scavengers, find their way. While the rains are frequent, and these basins are kept full, their vicinity is barely tolerable. Though at all times, if one passes to leeward, he loses relish for his next meal, and is ready to consent that the sense of smelling is a nuisance. But when a week of drouth has evaporated most of their fluid contents, the stench is then past endurance, and whole blocks are infected with their deadly emanations. Around such places vagrant children are almost continually congregated—fling missiles at the carcasses, or with trowsers rolled up wading into the filthy mass. Intermittent fevers begin to prevail about these localities. Dysenteries, diarrhoeas, unaccountable debilities, become exceedingly prevalent. Children that were never sick a day lose their appetite, pine away and die. Infants wilt like plants in close rooms, and perish by scores. Thousands of property lose a good reputation. Thousands of lives are lost, and thousands that live are demoralized and broken in constitution—all because our mock sanitary officers have not the intelligence or the enterprise to fill up these sunken lots, and drain these poisoned valleys. If we complain to those municipal authorities—though everybody confesses the need of reform—nobody seems to have the power. The Aldermen cannot work without joint action by the Councilmen, and they are powerless without the City Inspector's approval. You cannot fill up a single square rod of one of these pest-breeding hollows, although out of it were bubbling disease and death for the whole community, without getting a permit from the Board of Health; and, under any ordinary circumstances, it takes a fortnight to obtain that. This is really a serious matter; if the rainy season should suddenly cease, it is not possible but that a great mortality must result from the causes indicated. And if a few cases of yellow or of typhus fever, imported from abroad, should happen to be set down here, like a spark dropping into tinder, our whole City would be enveloped with a terrible epidemic.

Gentlemen of the Board of Health, cannot this state of things be remedied before it is too late?

Fires.

IN FULTON-STREET.

Shortly after 11 o'clock on Monday night, a fire was discovered in the unoccupied building No. 147 Fulton-street, known as the Bay State Hotel. The firemen who were soon present in large force—extinguished the flames before much damage was done. The fire from all appearances was the work of an incendiary.

IN TENTH STREET.

At 9½ o'clock on Monday night a fire occurred in the house of Mr. MORRIS KELLY, No. 240 Tenth-street. It was caused by a little boy setting fire to a window curtain, while playing with a light, and occasioned but a trifling damage.

IN FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

A quantity of varnish caught fire in the factory of C. W. LOWNDES, in Forty-fourth-street between First and Second avenues, and about $100 worth of property was destroyed. Two men who were employed in the factory were considerably burned during the fire.

Fatal Accident.

LOUIS CHRISTIAN, a carman in the employ of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, was instantly killed, at 6 o'clock on Monday evening, by two barrels of flour falling upon him from the third story of the store No. 98 Water-street. Deceased was a native of Germany, and 36 years of age.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—Nos. 51, 52, 53, 73.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1915, 1285, 1169, 521, 493, [illegible], 284, 1619, 670, 671, 675, 674, 687, 696, 704, 373, 719, [illegible], 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 726, 728, 729, 730, 631, 733, [illegible], 735, 736, 737, 740, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 750, 751, [illegible], 756, 757, 758, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 15, 33, 56, 65 to 71 inclusive.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE—TEARING DOWN AND STEALING THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

The large Republican banner which hung in Broadway, opposite the rooms of the Central Republican Committee, was torn down and carried away between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday night.

The ruffians who perpetrated the outrage were seen in the act, and some of them were recognized by Mr. Joseph C. Pinckney, of No. 73 St. Mark's-place. Only one of the guilty party has been arrested, but the police are in search for the remainder.

Mr. Pinckney (himself a member of the Central Republican Committee) appeared before Alderman CLANCY, acting Magistrate at the Tombs, yesterday morning, and made affidavit that, while going up Broadway, between 12 and 1 o'clock Monday morning, he observed that one end of the Republican banner which hung across Broadway near Bond-street, had been torn down, and that the two men whom he recognized as Jacob Gross and Aug. T. Howell were busily engaged in tearing down the remainder. Some twenty other men stood on the sidewalk near by looking on approvingly. And when the banner was finally torn down many of them assisted Gross and Howell in folding it up and carrying it away.

The party proceeded with the banner up Broadway and through Bond-street, to the eastern side of the town, followed by Mr. Pinckney. When the ruffian crowd had reached the corner of Houston and Chrystie streets, Mr. Pinckney addressing himself to Gross, said, "Well Jake, so you've got our banner." To this Jake made no reply, but with a few of his gang quickly disappeared with the stolen banner around a corner.

Upon this affidavit warrants for the arrest of the parties named were placed in the hands of two of the officers who soon returned with Gross in custody.

A large number of pot-house politicians and sympathizers accompanied the prisoner into Court, and several "shysters" and "skinners" volunteered their aid to show that no offence had been committed, but that on the contrary the whole matter was a most excellent joke.

Alderman CLANCY, however, took a different view of the matter. He censured the outrage in strong and proper terms, and promised that he would exert himself for the punishment of the perpetrators of that outrage, and with that view instructed the officers to be vigilant in looking up and arresting Howell and all the parties concerned.

He then ordered Gross to find bail in the sum of $500. The bonds were furnished.

A search warrant was issued for the recovery of the stolen banner; but up to late last evening it had not been found.

It is hardly necessary to say that Gross, Moulton and their companions are "national" and "Union saving" in principle, and belong to a "Fillmore and Donelson Club."

This same banner (it cost over $100) has been since it was hoisted a great eyesore to the "Fillmore and Donelson Clubs." To avoid any trouble, the Executive Committee of the Central Republican Club erected a pole on either side of the street fronting their head-quarters, from which to suspend their "Fremont and Dayton" banner. Before doing this they asked and obtained permission of the Commissioner of Streets. Members of the Fifteenth Ward Fillmore and Donelson Club were greatly indignant, and spared no effort to accomplish the end in view. Finally, Chester Driggs, the grocer, who is owner of the property on which one of the banner poles front, complained to the Street Commissioner that the banner in question was a nuisance and demanded its removal.

The Street Commissioner issued at once the usual notice in such cases, ordering the banner to be removed within the space of ten days at furthest. This order the Executive Committee would have obeyed, of course, had they not been prevented by the ruffians who committed the outrage above described.

The Slave-Trade—Suits for Penalties.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 24.

Before Judge Betts.

The Court was occupied this morning with the trial of ten suits, brought by the United States against Gaspar Mauricio Cunha and nine others, who were the crew of the schooner *Falmouth*, to recover a penalty of $2,000 against each of them for employing, or aiding and abetting in employing, her in the Slave-trade.

Lorenzo De Angelis being put on the stand as a witness, Mr. Black objected—that he was interested in the result of the suit.

The witness said, on being asked, that he had received part of the fines and penalties already recovered, and if any more were received, he should expect to receive part of it.

Mr. Joachimssen said that made no valid objection. The witness also said that the reason why he expected to receive part of any thing that was recovered, was because he had already received his share of what had been received. Mr. Nevins and myself stopped the vessel and served the papers. The suit originated in what I have done. I understand that I shall have half of the penalties. The District Attorney is not under my direction in the suit.

Judge BETTS said that under the Statute the only parties who had a legal claim to the penalty would be the prosecutors of the suit. That the interest which the witness had spoken of was one which only went to his credibility.

Mr. Milliken who appeared for some of the defendants said he desired to ask some questions on the point.

To his questions the witness said that he had been told by the District-Attorney that he would be entitled to a share of the penalty, but never had been promised it.

The Judge said it would make no difference; such an agreement would not be binding on the United States.

The case then proceeded, and the witness said: I first knew these parties when we arrested the *Falmouth*, near Fort Hamilton, as she was being towed down to sea; it was between 5 and 6 A. M.; we went alongside and got on board; had to cut the hawser, as they would not stop; the men on board did not seem to be doing much of anything; some seemed to be putting wood away; the cargo seemed to have been put on board in a hurry; I asked who was the captain; they said they did not know; I asked for the ship's papers; they said they had none; I called the mate, Captain, first; he said, "me no Capitain;" he could speak very little English; he is named Cunha; he is a seaman; the *Falmouth* is a topsail schooner of 105 tons; she had on board about sixty casks of water, very large casks; there were also rice, meal, bread, peas, codfish, potatoes, beef and pork; a very large quantity of provisions; the cargo was not stowed very regularly; it seemed to be stowed, some of it well and some put on in a hurry; there were two boxes, one containing a large kettle and one a cauldron; I should think the kettle would hold half a tierce of rice; there were a large quantity of spoons and pails; lumber also, joists, &c.; I was present at the sale of the vessel by the Marshal.

Being cross-examined, he said I don't know that these men were sailors; they seemed so; I spoke to all that were on the quarter-deck; they did not appear to speak much English—all foreigners; I should think it would require four or five men for such a vessel; none of those men said they were going to Africa.

To the District-Attorney—These two men that were discharged rushed to the cabin when we boarded; this man Cunha was present on the quarter-deck when the passenger said he was going to Africa; one of the crew was at the wheel and the rest on the main deck; it was Lopez who spoke of being a passenger; he said the words "passenger" and "Africa;" I recollect distinctly.

George Nixon, being sworn, said: I am one of the Marshal's officers who boarded the *Falmouth*; I took the names of the men on board at the time, but gave them to you; Gaspar Mauricio is the man they now call Cunha; I spoke to him; he did not seem to understand me very well; I asked him his name and where he was going; he said his name was Gaspar Mauricio, and he was going to Africa; I spoke to the crew; they pretended not to understand what I said; there was between 60 and 70 hogsheads of water, and the provisions as stated by last witness; a cauldron and kettle, and fire-brick and pipe, &c., some hundred boards and joists, &c.; no Custom-House papers were found on board of her; Cunha pointed out a carpet bag as his, containing clothing, which seemed to be seamen's clothes; there were some papers in it; I can't identify the papers; the pocket-book you show me looks like one of them; you took the papers.

Cross-examined—Mauricio told me since that he was a seaman by profession; I judged the others to be sailors because they lived in the forecastle, and from what they said; Mauricio said he was a passenger going to Africa.

Albert Rose was then called, and Mr. Joachimssen said there was a suit also pending against him which he would discontinue.

He said I am a Portuguese, a sailor and have been such 15 years; I was on board the *Falmouth*; a man asked me to go on board of her to take charge of her; I went on board Saturday and we were taken on Tuesday; we lay at the foot of Fourteenth-street; there was cargo on board of her when I went on board, barrels, boxes, &c.; more was taken in while I was on board; on Monday morning she was towed by a steamboat to Hell-Gate; got there about 8 or 9 A. M.; lay there all that day; I can't tell where we went from there, for I am a stranger here; about 9 o'clock in the evening a schooner came alongside and brought some boards and the rest of the cargo; she left about eleven o' lock at night; a steamboat then took us to a wharf and the casks were filled with water; I cannot say whether any men came on board there for I was in the hold; I came on deck after we left the wharf; I did not know who was captain or officer; I was not going to sea; I was coming back in the towboat; I don't know the man who hired me; he spoke English; the crew on board spoke Portuguese.

Cross-examined—I was arrested and kept by the Marshal till now.

To the Court—The crew did not answer the Marshals when they came on board; I never asked where they were going.

Isaac W. England—I was on board the *Falmouth* when a search was made by the District-Attorney; I remember some papers were found—being shown some papers he said, "I recollect this printed form, and this memorandum book, also, these two letters; they were in the mate's carpet bag."

The persons on board were interrogated separately. Those who understood English, said they did not know—the others shook their heads; the District Attorney, after interrogating Cunha, said to him, "I see you are an old hand at this business," and he turned round and looked very savage.

Cross-examined—I am a reporter for the *Tribune*; I judged from his seeming to understand the remark of the District-Attorney that he understood English; the District-Attorney sent on board the *North Carolina* for a man who spoke Portuguese; the crew talked with him; they said they signed no articles; one of them told me he came on board from Sylva's, in Oliver-street; that he got his advance, twenty dollars, and came on board, but signed no articles and did not know where he was going.

Louis Tinelli—I am a Professor of Languages in this City; I read Portuguese; I saw Cunha at the District-Attorney's office; these two letters were read to him; he said he had written what was in them, but they were not in his handwriting, and how they got there he did not know.

He admitted the log-book and pocket-book to be his. He admitted his name was Da Cunha, and that he was mate of the bark *Donna Anna*.

The letters were then translated, by the witness, to the Jury.

The first one seemed to be addressed to some owner of a vessel on which he had served, but had no apparent connection with the case. The second was addressed to a lady in Lisbon, but nothing in it referred to the *Falmouth* or her voyage, unless it was where he mentioned having "been offered a voyage for a contraband."

The witness said that the letters seemed to be in different writings.

The prosecution then rested.

No witnesses were called for the defence.

Mr. Black then proceeded to sum up the case for the defendants. The Court then adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—June 24.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

De Wolf vs. Ole Bull.—This is an action to recover for services. The plaintiff alleges that he was employed by the defendant to go to Pennsylvania to oversee a farm. He claims the sum of $75 per month for his labors. The Jury yesterday awarded him the sum of $166 66, being $66 per month for two and a half months.

LONG ISLAND.

Interesting School Exercises.

A large company assembled at Public School No. 14, in Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, to witness the ceremonies incident to the retirement of Mr. KIMBALL, the late Principal of the School, and the installation of Mr. WALCOTT in the vacant position. Alderman HARRIS presided. There were a large number of members of the Brooklyn and New-York Boards of Education present, with an unusual number of prominent teachers. The exercises consisted of singing, presentations to the retiring Principal and others, and some very pertinent addresses. Alderman HARRIS introduced Mr. WALCOTT, the new Principal, to the School, and Superintendent BULKLEY delivered a charge to him on the character of his duties. The rooms were adorned with flowers. The singing of "Sweet Home" by the School was a charming finale to this interesting occasion. Mr. KIMBALL takes the place of Mr. KIDDLE, as Principal of No. 2, in Henry-street, in the Seventh Ward. No. 14 has been organized but about two years, and already very justly occupies a leading position among the Schools of our sister city.

Serious Accident.

JAMES GURRY, while in a fit Sunday night about 12 o'clock, fell from a fourth-story window in the Franklin House No. 17 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, to the pavement. His fall was broken by striking a window shutter. His injuries are of a serious nature and he probably will not recover. Officers POST and PARKS, of the Second District Police, took charge of the wounded man and conveyed him to his residence on Sixteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Found Drowned.

The body of a boy was found at the foot of Dikeman-street, Brooklyn, on Monday morning, supposed to be the boy drowned at the foot of Bridge-street on the 17th inst.

The body of a drowned man was found at the foot of Van Brunt street on Monday evening, and the body of a woman was found the same evening at the foot of Conover street.

Political.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired from Brooklyn Heights and the same number in the Eastern District of Brooklyn on Sunday night in honor of Mr. FILLMORE.

Corporation Counselor.

ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., was elected Corporation Counselor by the Brooklyn Common Council on Monday evening to take the place of H. F. WARING, Esq., whose resignation takes place on the 1st of August next. The competitors of the successful candidate were D. P. BARNARD, JOHN GREENWOOD, A. J. SPOONER, Esqs.

The present term of office expires on the 1st of January next.

☞ Eighty children were confirmed in the Church of the Visitation, Ewen-street, Brooklyn, by Rt. Rev. Bishop LAUGHLIN, on Sunday last.

NEW-JERSEY.

Disturbances in the Streets.

On Saturday night a row occurred in Wayne-st., near Green-st., between two parties of Irishmen who had some ill-feeling towards each other. During the melee PATRICK BOGAN and JAMES WAYLAND had their heads badly cut. The injured parties would not make complaints, and those arrested were dismissed.

A disturbance occurred in Essex-st., near the house of Engine Company No. 1, on Sunday afternoon, in which several persons engaged. A man residing in the neighborhood was beaten in a shocking manner, his head being cut open by a blow from a pitcher in the hands of THOMAS CORCORAN. The latter was afterwards found by the Police, secreted in the Engine-house, and was locked up in prison.

A disturbance occurred on Sunday evening in Newark-st., between persons said to be attached to Hose Company No. 1, and members of Engine Company No. 1. The Police quelled it before serious harm could be done.

Water in Hoboken.

An arrangement has been effected between the authorities of Hoboken and the Jersey City Board of Water Commissioners, for a supply of Passaic water for Hoboken. A contract will be executed in a few days, and the work of laying the pipes will be commenced forthwith, so that water may be introduced by about the first of August. M. R. BRAINARD, President of the Board of Water Commissioners, and A. O. ZABRISKIE, Attorney of the Board, together with Mayor [illegible] WRIGHT, Counsel for Hoboken, have been constituted a Committee to draft a law to be submitted to the Legislature at its next session, making Jersey City and Hoboken joint owners of the Passaic water works.

Hoboken Council.

The Hoboken Council have a resolution in Committee, directing the Corporation Attorney to prosecute all those who sell liquor that do not procure a license by the 1st of July, and those who carried on the business last year without a license must pay a fee for last year, before a license will be granted for the present year. The *Hudson County Democrat* has been appointed the Corporation paper of Hoboken Council for the present year. A vote of thanks was voted by the Council at its last meeting to EDMUND CHARLES for the faithful discharge of his duties as School Superintendent.

Banks.

JOHN CASSEDY having resigned the Presidency of the Hudson County Bank, in Jersey City, DUDLEY S. GREGORY has been appointed to that position in his stead. Mr. CASSEDY is now engaged in organizing a new institution under the General Banking Law, to be called the Jersey City Bank, with a capital of $250,000.

☞ The ladies of the Methodist Church at Communipaw held their festival at the Church on Monday evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. WHITECAR and Rev. Mr. BURROUGHS.

A Woman Disguised in Man's Clothes.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

We notice in the papers mention of a young woman having been recently detected in the garb of a man among the workmen employed in a whip factory in Westfield, Mass.; and now that it can do no injury to expose her secret, we shall throw a little light upon her previous history—at least during the three years' residence in this vicinity.

The young woman first made her appearance in the West in 1851, when she sought and obtained employment in the whip factory of Mr. UNDERWOOD, then engaged in the business in our city. After working some three months for him, she complained of ill health, and thought a more active life would suit her better, and engaged as a cabin boy, spending a whole season on our rivers in that capacity without the slightest suspicion that she was other than a smart but rather delicate lad. In the Summer of 1852 she appeared, in her river garb, in the wareroom of a well-known whip manufacturer on Wood-street, and asked work as a "finisher" in his shop, which she obtained, filling the situation creditably for two years.

In the Summer of 1854 she worked less steadily, devoting several days in the week to buying peaches, which she sold again in the market; this led to dissatisfaction on the part of her employer, and she left the shop, engaging for a few months in the fruit and confectionery business, in a little shop she opened on Penn-street, in the Fifth Ward. This was finally closed, and she left the city a year or eighteen months ago, to turn up again in the Westfield whip-factory. All we can learn of her history is that she hailed from Rochester, N. Y., and during her residence in this city was [illegible] visited by a man, who was represented by her as an uncle, who had with him a little girl some six or eight years old—probably her daughter, but who passed as her deceased brother's orphan child. She boarded on Boyd's Hill, behaved herself commendably, and no vices but cigar-smoking, joined a Methodist Church in Allegheny, and never was spoken evil of—except in regard to her intimacy with a young Irish widow, an acquaintance she made after leaving the whip-factory, and with whom she finally left our city; but this charge did not affect her much, as she assured her old acquaintances that she had married the widow!

During her residence of nearly three years in Pittsburg, the only one who suspected her was the woman who kept the boarding house, and who had better opportunities of observation than others—but she said nothing of her suspicions until the girl had left town. Her employers reposed every confidence in her, and during a portion of her stay with him employed her in the out-door business of the establishment. After leaving Pittsburg, her acquaintances here heard nothing of her for some time—not, indeed, until some accident revealed her sex at Westfield, Mass., when her employer received a letter of inquiry from a manufacturer in that place; and a brother in the church another from the Methodist minister at Westfield, inquiring as to her conduct and reputation here—of which they could give no other than a favorable report.

Since the above was written, we learn that the lady was married some twelve years ago, in Rochester, where she and her husband opened a small confectionery, and not succeeding very well in business, they abandoned it and engaged as waiters in a hotel. After being in the hotel sometime, her husband became jealous of the attentions of another man, and had her arrested and confined in jail some three months. She is Irish, [illegible] her real name is Connolly, but she passed in this City by the name of [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening (Sundays excepted). One edition will be issued at [illegible] and the other at [illegible] o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS to one address.

The TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] cents for single Copies.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 9 o'clock, an edition prepared expressly for the Royal Mail steamship Arabia, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

In the Senate yesterday, a message was received from the President, in response to a resolution asking for the instructions to Mr. BUCHANAN relative to the invitation to the British Government to enter into a treaty recognizing the principle that free ships make free goods, &c. A resolution was passed appropriating $40,000 for the purchase and restoration to the British Government of the ship *Resolute*, found derelict in the Artic Seas. Mr. GEYER introduced a bill supplementary to the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. HUNTER made a speech in reply to Senator SUMNER's remarks relative to Virginia, and contended that the attack of BROOKS upon the latter gentleman was not a breach of privilege. Mr. SEWARD replied to Mr. HUNTER, and he was followed by "the uncle of his nephew." The subject occupied the remainder of the day. Territorial business was again the order in the House.

The Republican Ratification Meeting to come off to-night at the Tabernacle bids fair to be one of the most imposing political demonstrations ever made in this City. Among the speakers who have been invited to be present on the occasion will be found the most prominent of those who have identified themselves with the cause of Freedom, many of whom have signified their intention to be present.

Judge Story on Slavery Extension.

The conservatives of the North, who so constantly deprecate "agitation," and point to the jurists and statesmen who opposed it, may perhaps take courage from a free perusal of the life of Judge STORY, written by his son. They will find from its pages that, in his private correspondence, in his social converse and in his public action, he was as bitter a hater of Slavery extension as is Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, who was his friend and favorite correspondent.

When the Missouri question was agitating the country, Judge STORY, notwithstanding his [illegible] speech in favor of the absolute prohibition of Slavery, *by express act of Congress, in all the Territories of the United States, and against the admission of any new slaveholding State, except on the unalterable condition of the abolition of Slavery.* He advocated his views as founded on the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the principles of freedom by which the Government was originally inspired. Continues his son and biographer, on this subject:

"This was the only instance during his whole judicial life in which he was present at a political meeting or publicly engaged in the discussion of a political question.

Involving as it did a question not merely of party politics but of national policy and *Constitutional law*, striking at the very principles of the Government, darkening the whole future of an oppressed race, he felt that his duty to himself, his country and the world, required him to overstep the limits he had set for himself on ordinary occasions, and to throw the whole weight of his influence upon the side of liberty and law."

What an example and a lesson is here presented to the Old-Line Whigs and the Winthrops and Choates of Judge STORY's State, who shrug their shoulders and shut their eyes and harden their hearts as the great Juggernaut of Slavery extension drives by their libraries covered with the blood of Kansas butcheries!

Of this speech by Judge STORY the papers of the day among other things remarked:

"Hon. JOSEPH STORY closed the discussion in a speech of great ability and interest. In the course of a most conclusive and elaborate argument in which he examined all the clauses of the Constitution and ordinances relating to the subject *he demonstrated the constitutionality of excluding Slavery from Missouri*, that the spirit of the Constitution, the principles of our free Government, the tenor of the Declaration of Independence and the dictates of humanity and sound policy *were all directly opposed to the extension of Slavery.*"

For those who are tender-toed upon the subject of Mr. SUMNER's rhetoric, an extract from a letter dated in 1820 written by the Judge will show how the Butlers of that day ranted. Speaking of Mr. RANDOLPH, he writes:

"He abused all the Eastern States in the most bitter style. His speech was a very severe philippic and contained a great many offensive allusions. It let out the great secrets of Virginia and blabbed that policy by which she has hitherto bullied us and led us and wheedled us and governed us."

It is sometimes said that the views of this distinguished Jurist upon this subject were much modified after 1820. It is sufficient to again refer to his life and letters for a refutation of this averment. A quarter of a century afterwards, in 1845, when the Texas annexation scheme again brought up the Slavery question, he was again an "agitator."

He writes to his son, under date of January 25, 1845, from Washington, and says:

"The vote on the Texas question will probably be put to-day, and I entertain little doubt that in some shape it will pass. As usual, the Northern and Middle States will be divided; the South will unite. Pray do not ask me how all these things are brought about. I should blush to put on paper what I verily believe. There are ample means to [illegible] any side in power and patronage."

In another epistle about the same date he says:

"If Texas is annexed, as I believe it will be, we owe it to the miserable time-servers in the North who fawn and crouch to the South, and love whatever crumbs fall from their table."

In a letter to his wife, after the measure had passed, he adds:

"What could be more disgraceful than the rejoicings in Boston on the vote for Texas in the House of Representatives. It is said that Nero fiddled while Rome was on fire, *and Massachusetts men now in like manner rejoice when their own State is to be reduced* to perpetual bondage to the Slaveholding States."

But Judge STORY died as he lived, a bitter opponent—a constitutional antagonist—of the Slavery extension power, and they who so worshipped his opinions in life, and his memory since his death, will do well to take lesson from his opinions on the great subject agitating the country. If that great jurist so warmly expressed himself upon the matters embraced by the Missouri Compromise and the Texas annexation, how indignantly would his voice have been heard at this crisis of Kansas Pro-Slavery revolution!

Abettors of Brooks.

The brutal assault of BROOKS upon Senator SUMNER cannot be regarded as an individual act for which the ruffian who committed it is alone responsible. He might plead in extenuation his outraged feelings, wounded through an attack upon his uncle and his native State. But the whole South made itself responsible for the assault by heartily approving it, as did the Democratic Party, both North and South, by refusing to condemn it. It is not the least remarkable circumstance connected with this disgraceful affair, that in every instance where the party, either in or out of Congress, has had to act in reference to the matter, it has exhibited a malignancy of feeling towards Senator SUMNER, perfectly in keeping with the rancorous enmity manifested by the bully who assaulted him. No man ever had a better opportunity to distinguish himself by a display of magnanimity towards an opponent than Senator BUTLER has had in replying to Mr. SUMNER; but we regret that he has not availed himself of his opportunities to display his chivalric sensibility. On the contrary, he has seized upon every opportunity to gratify a petty and malignant spirit of revenge towards his prostrate antagonist. The first medical attendant of Mr. SUMNER, who happened to be called in to dress his wounds, was a personal and political friend of BROOKS, and who, after attending upon his patient, offered to become one of the sureties, as we are informed on reliable authority, of the ruffian who committed the assault. Such a medical man as this was clearly not a suitable attendant upon the half-murdered Senator, and his services were very naturally and properly dispensed with. It was on the strength of a report of this professional gentleman, who, among his other qualifications, united that of landlord to EDMUNDSON, BROOKS' friend and confederate, that Senator BUTLER declared in his seat that Mr. SUMNER was shamming illness, and that if he were an officer in the army he would be cashiered for deserting his post. Though Doctor LINDSLY, Mr. SUMNER's [illegible] BOYLE, the medical man in question. This last attack of BROOKS' uncle produced a decisive rejoinder in the shape of a letter from Mr. GEORGE SUMNER, the Senator's brother, which was presented in the Senate by Mr. FISH of this State. And now came another exhibition of that paltry spirit of malignity and unfairness which has distinguished one side of this painful business from the beginning. No opposition was made to the reading of the letter of Doctor BOYLE, at the request of Mr. BUTLER, but the letter of Mr. SUMNER was objected to by the Administration Senators, and, after a discussion, was only allowed to be read by a vote of 20 to 15. As the letter of Mr. SUMNER is a brief, but dignified and conclusive reply to the outrageous misrepresentations of his brother's assailants, we copy it in full.

LETTER FROM GEORGE SUMNER TO HON. HAMILTON FISH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 20, 1856.

DEAR SIR: My attention having been drawn to the letter read in the Senate on Monday last, from Dr. BOYLE, the first medical attendant of my brother, and to the impression which it might convey, that his services were dispensed with by me, because of his testimony before the House Committee of Investigation—it seems proper that I should state and request you, on any fit occasion, to repeat my statement that there is no foundation whatever for such an impression.

When I wrote to Dr. BOYLE, on Wednesday, 28th May, to inform him that Dr. PERRY would attend my brother, I did not know what testimony he had given, and although since then I have heard allusions to his testimony, I have not, up to the present moment, either read or heard it read. My brother, at that time, was unable to act for himself, was in great pain, with fever, and his pulse at one hundred and four. Dr. PERRY, who, from his first visit on the preceding Sunday, had expressed to me his fears of a reaction, considered his condition on Wednesday so serious that he consented to remain in Washington until the crisis had passed, when he transferred the case to Dr. LINDSLY. Dr. MILLER was then consulted on the special surgical treatment of one of the wounds.

Since the 31st May, Dr. LINDSLY has been the sole medical attendant of my brother, and the only physician in a position to speak from actual observation of his case.

Let me say, in conclusion, that it is incorrect that Dr. BOYLE's services were dispensed with either because of any testimony he may have given, or, as has been stated in other quarters, because of the fact that he offered before the examining magistrate to become the bail for Mr. BROOKS. With much respect, I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant, GEORGE SUMNER.

To Hon. HAMILTON FISH, U. S. S.

Fusions for Fremont.

At all the ratifying meetings which have been held by the people to confirm the nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON, there have been some remarkable fusions of hitherto irreconcileable elements, which afford most encouraging indications for the cause of Republican Freedom. At the ratification meeting in Boston, on Monday night, the presiding officer was not only an Old Line Whig, but one of the stanchest Webster men in Massachusetts, and among the speakers was Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine, who has heretofore been the leading Democrat of his State. In all parts of the Free States similar fusions of the honest and intelligent members of all the old parties are taking place in favor of Freedom and FREMONT. The Philadelphia platform offers a broad staging upon which all true patriots can stand without jostling one another.

The Way they treat the Jew in England.

The statesman who undertakes in England to bring forward a measure for the admission of the Jews to the same rights and privileges enjoyed by other citizens of that country, simply dooms himself to the Sisyphian labor of rolling up each year to the House of Lords a measure which is quietly rolled back again. That august and venerable body, the British House of Peers, as a matter of principle, vote against any change in anything, and never yield to any pressure save fear. In the great question of Catholic Emancipation even, the memoirs of Sir ROBERT PEEL, just published, sufficiently justify the policy of O'CONNELL's career, and show that that measure, as every other great popular achievement in England, was ceded not to conviction, but to terror. As it was with Catholic emancipation, so was it with Parliamentary reform and Free-trade. But in all these cases vast masses of the people were affected and moved. The Jews, on the other hand, though brilliant in brain, are small in number. They are not of sufficient power in the State to make a government risk its existence on the carriage of their freedom. We have little doubt, therefore, that the measure introduced by Mr. MILNER GIBSON for such alteration of the oaths as will admit the Jews into Parliament, without violation of their conscientious or rather honorable feelings, though it has gone through the House of Commons, will be, as it has been so often before, rejected by the House of Lords.

It is a strange fact that while the British Legislature is thus rejecting a measure which it states will "unchristianize Parliament," it is perfectly conscious that a majority of its leading representatives, including the present Premier, are at least not Christians, or at best but Christians unattached; that two of its most brilliant ornaments, Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. OSBORNE, though they will not make a sacrifice of self at the Hebrew altars, are circumcised Jews.

The refusal to admit the Jews to the same rights and privileges as other men, is founded precisely on the same principle as the Inquisition and other horrible institutions against which Protestants profess so deeply to revolt. There may be a difference in point of severity between imposing political disability upon a man on account of heresy, and dooming him to a dungeon or a stake. But there is no difference in the principle that prompts the act.

Even if political expediency be considered, there is less ground for the refusal of full privilege in England to the Jews than any other sect. Roman Catholics are known to make all other interests, even the dearest national ones, subservient to the Church. Under the pressure of priests and women, it is ever so, even with the nobles of that persuasion. In England the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, who abound in the British Parliament, are known to cherish sentiments of deep conscientious hostility to certain religious institutions of the country. But, with the Jew, all these matters of conflict between Christian creeds are a subject of supreme scorn.

Indeed, there is no necessity to speculate upon abstract [illegible] have the example of what Jews are, when admitted to equal rights, [illegible] DISRAELI is stated to have once remarked, at a *soiree* of Lord PALMERSTON's, that most, if not all, the great governing minds of Europe were Jews, and he claims METTERNICH and GUIZOT as of his order. Be this as it may, we find that after the very first introduction of Christianity, and when it was still fresh and stainless from the fountain of its Creator, Jews sat alongside of Christians in the administration of civil affairs at Rome, with great advantage to her interests. In our own country, not to travel further, we find Jews in every walk, filling official and judicial stations, without deficiency of credit to themselves or of advantage to the public. The present Lord Mayor of London, Mr. SALOMONS, is a Jew, and, we perceive by our last files, he has been entertaining the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Primate of the established Church, who was quite ready to take an *equality* of turtle, though not of civil rights. The truth is, that it is chiefly the admirable character and conduct of those Jews who have been officially tried, which has saved the Jewish question from that irredeemable apathy and languor to which the British Legislature, like most others, are apt to dismiss a trite and worn subject, on which no strong popular feeling is brought to bear. Indeed, it forms no small element in our confidence of the final success of a measure securing political equality to the Jews that men like SALOMONS and MONTEFIORE should have stood in the battle's van.

Pratt vs. Buchanan.

The Boston *Post*, says:

"DANIEL PRATT, Jr., wishes the fact announced that No. 6 of the *Gridiron* has been published. We copy a couple of paragraphs from this number. The first exhibits a commendable self-reliance, and the second presents the author's method of avoiding a national calamity:

'*At Home.*—My Parents said to me one day about 10 years ago, you cannot be a HENRY CLAY or a DANIEL WEBSTER, for you have not had a college education—said I, I can be a DANIEL PRATT, Jr., and that is all I want to be.

D. P., Jr.'"

D. P., Jr., is a bit of a wag, and the *Post* did not happen to discover what a poke in the ribs he was giving, with the handle of his *Gridiron*, to Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. PRATT is not suspected of being overstocked with brains, and like some other unfortunate gentlemen, he cannot see why he should not become a tenant of the White House as well as another. But, if Mr. PRATT is not a brilliant of the first water, he has got sense enough to feel the necessity of a candidate for the Presidency preserving individuality. He is determined not to cease to be a man, and become a machine to be worked by a convention, if he is a candidate for a high office. He had read, no doubt, the humiliating declaration of the candidate of the Douglas Democracy, who said he was no longer an individual, but only the tool of a faction, and resolved that he would square himself by his own Gridiron, and be a man "for a' that and for a' that." PRATT could not be a HENRY CLAY or a DANIEL WEBSTER; he took the word of his parents for it and was reconciled by the excellent reason they gave for it; but he looked his destiny boldly in the face, and said he was content to be DANIEL PRATT, Jr. That he could be. Mr. BUCHANAN, on the contrary, was quite willing to resign his individuality; on receiving the joyful news of his nomination, he hastened to declare on the first occasion that offered itself, that he had ceased to be the individual JAMES BUCHANAN, and was nothing but the square of the platform of the Cincinnati Convention. D. P. Jr., rather had him there. Mr. PRATT's "self-reliance" is very naturally sneered at by the *Post*, who could not commend such a quality without an implied hit at old Buck.

Freedom's Auspices.

It is a noteworthy, if not a significant circumstance, that the day of the assembling of the Convention which nominated FREMONT, Freedom's standard-bearer, is the same on which, exactly ten years before, he was chosen in a council of patriotic men to head an independent Republican movement on the shores of the Pacific. On the 17th of June, 1846, two days after the first hostile blow was struck against Mexico by the free settlers of California, the *Flag of the Bear* was raised in the captured Province of Sonoma, amid great rejoicings. With acclamations as loud and universal, Capt. FREMONT, then encamped at the Buttes, 150 miles north of Sonoma, was hailed as the leader of the revolution. On the 25th of June FREMONT entered Sonoma with his little party of mountain men, and then took place the junction of the Free Settler, or Bear Flag Party, with his own against the Mexican General CASTRO, who was advancing from the South to drive the Americans out of the country. The result of their coöperations was the liberation of California from the yoke of Mexican anarchy and misrule.

At the opening of another decade of years, in the same month and day on which American Freedom was inaugurated on the shores of another ocean, the same principles of resistance to the aggressions of a Slave-ridden Democracy, the same love of freedom of soil, and liberty of speech and person, unite in making choice of a leader for the independent republican hosts of America in a Presidential election, who is, with unanimity like that of the California free-settlers in the choice of their standard-bearer, hailed as *the same*. The Hour and the Man are alike auspicious! The name inscribed on the people's banner has once triumphed gloriously in the cause of freedom since it shone in the van of the Bear. Six years have passed since the State Constitution of California was framed. That event followed the raising of the independent flag just four years.

Americanism.

There was a very instructive manifestation of Americanism, or Fillmoreism, last night, at the National Hall in Canal-street, which will not, we should imagine, be likely to give the American candidate for the Presidency, who is now enjoying the hospitalities of the City, a very exalted opinion of his backers in New-York. The National American Club, of which Mr. VAN RIPER is President, had declared in favor of FREMONT and DAYTON, which so excited the wrath of the Fillmore men that they made a most ruffianly and desperate attack on the Club, last night, a full report of which will be found in another column. This is not a kind of Americanism which will be likely to commend itself to the people, or win over many new members to its ranks. It is quite as foul an assault upon freedom of speech and action as those lately committed in Washington, which have caused such universal indignation in all the Free States.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mail Matter Crossing the Isthmus—New Move in the Kansas Business—Mr. Burlingame's Speech—Senators Trumbull and Wilson to be at the Ratification Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 24.

Secretary MARCY has under consideration the law recently enacted by the Legislature of New-Granada, levying a duty of nearly 12 cents per ounce on all foreign mails transported across the Isthmus. This law is clearly violative of our treaty with Granada, and will be resisted.

Senator WELLER to-day indicated his purpose to move the recommittal of DOUGLAS' Kansas bill, and all the amendments proposed, to the Committee on Territories. The purpose of this movement is to propose some modification of the Kansas issue with reference to the interests of the Democratic Party in the pending campaign—DOUGLAS and company being badly frightened at their present position.

Mr. BURLINGAME's speech continues the universal theme of conversation. It has completely backed the chivalry, and conquered a peace.

Senator TRUMBULL has started for New-York, to speak at the Ratification Meeting to-morrow night. He is worthy of the best audience that New-York can assemble. Gen. WILSON will probably leave in the morning. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 24.

FREE SHIPS MAKE FREE GOODS.

A message was received from the President in response to a resolution asking for a copy of the instructions to Mr. BUCHANAN, late Minister at England, on the subject of the invitation to the British Government to enter into a treaty similar to that between Russia and the United States recognizing the principle in favor of neutral commerce, that free ships make free goods, contraband of war excepted, and that the goods of a friend captured on board the vessels of an enemy, with the like exception, shall not be subject to confiscation; and furthermore, that the parties shall apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such Powers and States as shall consent to adopt them on their part as permanent and immutable.

Mr. MARCY, among other things, says, that France was likewise invited to enter into a similar treaty, and that he apprehends no serious objection excepting from Great Britain; and but for her resistance to the principle that the neutral flag protects the property which it covers, if it be not contraband of war, it would long ago have been regarded as a well-established rule of international law. She has implicitly admitted its justice, by adopting it as the guide of her conduct in the present war with Russia. If it is fair towards neutrals to act upon it now, it will be difficult for her to devise good reasons for not observing it in all future wars.

In presenting this subject to Lord CLARENDON, August 24th, 1855, Mr. BUCHANAN says:—

"It is scarcely necessary to observe that the present proposal does not proceed from any apprehension that Great Britain will ever hereafter revoke the [illegible] she has so recently established. It has been solely dictated by a desire to give to the principle of Her Majesty's Government the solemn sanction of both Governments, and thus by their combined influence to recommend the adoption of them to other nations of the civilized world."

No response from France or England accompanies the President's message.

THE BRITISH SHIP RESOLUTE.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a joint resolution appropriating $40,000 for the purchase and restoration to the British Government of the ship *Resolute*, late of the British Navy, which was abandoned in the Arctic Seas, and found by the crew of an American whaleship, by whom she was brought to this country. Passed.

ANOTHER BILL TO ORGANIZE KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Mr. GEYER introduced a bill supplementary to the act organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and providing for the faithful execution of said act in Kansas, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

MR. HUNTER IN REPLY TO MR. SUMNER.

Mr. HUNTER replied to the allusions of Mr. SUMNER to the state of Virginia, and commented on the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature concerning the late assault. He knew of no previous instance in which the Legislature of any State had stepped forward to prejudge a case of this kind, and he thought it could result only in increasing the exasperation of that unfortunate sectional feeling which is now threatening the peace of the whole country, and endangering the perpetuity of its institutions. Massachusetts had nothing to say by way of rebuke to Mr. SUMNER for his offensive personalities, but so far from that, she had actually indorsed that speech, and thanked him for having made it. He (Mr. HUNTER) repelled the attack of Mr. SUMNER on Virginia as being a State where human beings are bought as cattle at the shambles—where little children are sold upon the auction block, and a dungeon rewards the pious matron who teaches a negro to read the Word of Life. The foundation upon which the Senator from Massachusetts rested was the fact that Slavery and the Slave-trade existed in Virginia, that negroes were held in bondage, and liable to be sold from one place to another. But he (Mr. HUNTER,) argued that Slavery was the best condition for the colored race and that no community was to be blamed for the inseparable incidents of a necessary institution. He also essayed to prove that the attack of Mr. BROOKS upon Mr. SUMNER was not a breach of privilege, but merely a matter for the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of law.

MR. SEWARD IN REPLY TO MR. HUNTER.

Mr. SEWARD, in reply to Mr. HUNTER's argument relative to the BROOKS assault, said the remarks of the Senator had filled him with profound surprise and deep regret. When the assault was made, the personal and political friends of Mr. SUMNER were silent, and his colleague (Mr. WILSON) in a few calm and temperate words, simply stated the facts as they occurred. A motion was then made for raising a Committee to examine into the matter and report their opinion. Their report was concurred in by almost the entire Senate, and although the report was condemned by many at the North as not what ought to be done, yet he (Mr. SEWARD) was satisfied with it, and was glad to have the subject drop there, and not be again mentioned in the Senate, as freedom of debate had been vindicated. But, now the Senator from Virginia had taken a position contrary to the decision of three-fourths of the Senate, and a vast majority of the people of the country.

O MY PROPHETIC SOUL!—MY UNCLE!

Mr. BUTLER said, Mr. SUMNER was the first man who had ever abused his privilege as a member of the Senate to lay his profane hands upon the revolutionary history of one of the original thirteen States.

Mr. PEARCE, Chairman of the committee who investigated the assault on Mr. SUMNER, defended the position laid down in that report, and replied to Mr. HUNTER's arguments against it.

Mr. HUNTER briefly rejoined.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 24.

TERRITORIAL BUSINESS.

The bill establishing two additional Land Districts in Minnesota was passed.

Mr. WHITNEY introduced a bill to preserve peace and protect public property in Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The consideration of the bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government was then resumed.

The Oregon bill was debated and laid aside.

The bill explanatory of the act of 1854, establishing additional land districts in Minnesota was passed. Adjourned.

The Business Transacted by the Court of Claims—The Cherokee Nation.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

It appears from the report prepared by Chief Justice GILCHRIST, of the Court of Claims, giving an account of the business transacted by that tribunal, that they hope to present to Congress before the end of the present session their final decision in one hundred and twenty-five cases, and they will have examined and ordered testimony in two hundred cases and drawn up nearly one hundred elaborate opinions as questions of law.

An Executive Message was communicated to each House to-day, asking further legislation, the better to carry out the Intercourse law in the Cherokee Nation, and keep therefrom white intruders, who put law and order at defiance; and also, to prevent interference by the functionaries of the Federal Courts with the decisions of the Cherokee Tribunals—thus invading the privileges of the Indians.

Kansas Affairs.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. SUMNER—ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE NEW SHERIFF OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 23.

A letter from Westport, June 17, to the *Republican*, says:

"Col. SUMNER has put the California and Santa Fe routes, and all the principal roads leading through Kansas, under blockade. He has driven BUFORD, JONES, SHELBY, and all leading emigrants desirous of becoming peaceable settlers, out of the Territory."

Another letter from Kansas City, 18th inst., says:

"Col. SUMNER intends to arrest every person under indictment in Kansas, and has declared that neither LANE nor anybody else shall come with an armed force into the Territory through Iowa, Nebraska, or other route, except over his dead body.

On the night of the 13th inst., an attempt was made to murder the new Sheriff of Douglas County, who lives at Franklin. Three men came to his house and fired into the window at his bed, then broke open the door, when the Sheriff shot one dead and the rest fled."

The same letter states that Col. SUMNER had received dispatches from Fort Kearney, giving him information that a band of Cheyenne Indians had joined a party of Sioux and had again proclaimed war. One white had been killed. Col. SUMNER immediately dispatched a company to Fort Kearney, from the camp near Westport.

GOV. REEDER AND THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 24.

Gov. REEDER and suite, and Messrs. HOWARD, SHERMAN, and UPTON, passed through this morning on their way East.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, June 24.

At 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the stable of BARKER & DINGLEY, on Temple-street, from which it communicated to the Temple-street Church, the Codman House, the Casco House, all of which were destroyed, together with the wooden buildings in the centre of the square.

The fire then spread across Temple-street, burning two or three wooden buildings on the southerly side, together with stores, occupied by WINSHIP, hatter; JACOB S. PAINE, music store; F. E. PRAY, tailor; and C. C. DYER, tailor; Mussey's-block, occupied by L. D. HANSON, shoe store; H. P. STOVER, dry goods; and J. COREY, dry goods; also the stores occupied by N. J. MITCHELL and MERRILL & QUIMBY. The goods from all the stores and the stock of most of the mechanics were saved. The fire (at 10 A. M.) is still burning, but is confined to the above mentioned limit.

LARGE FIRE AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, June 24.

There was a fire here this morning, destroying a number of buildings, including H. N. GALE's Grain Elevator, loss $10,000—no insurance. BARNEY CONKLING & Co., Rectifyers, lost $12,000—fully insured in the Ætna Company, Hartford; and some Coal and Lumber Yards. Total loss over $30,000.

BURNING OF A ROPE-WALK.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 24.

The rope-walk of BALTUS PRUYN, and two dwellings adjoining, on Lumber-street, in this city, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. WM. PRUYN was severely if not fatally burned in endeavoring to rescue the property.

Escape of John W. Rand.

EASTON, Pa., Tuesday, June 24.

JOHN W. RAND, who was committed to Hunterdon County jail, [illegible] the Lambertville National [illegible] office, escaped last night. It is supposed his wife, who saw him yesterday, gave him the tools by which he succeeded in gaining his liberty. A large reward has been offered for his re-arrest.

Prize Fight.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 24.

A prize fight between JOHN MACKAY, of Liverpool, and JOHNNY ROBERTS, of Chicago, took place at Baker's Island, near Salem, yesterday afternoon. They fought forty-seven rounds in fifty-two minutes, at the end of which ROBERTS was declared vanquished.

The Cricket Match at Utica.

UTICA, Tuesday, June 24.

In the Cricket match between the Albany and Utica Clubs, Albany was the winner by four runs.

Western Navigation.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 23.

The steamer *Aquila* from Pittsburg has passed into the Mississippi from Lake Michigan. The people of Green Bay had a celebration in honor of the event.

From Philadelphia.

PASSENGERS FOR CAPE MAY—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 24.

Nearly a thousand persons left here in the steamer *Boston*, this morning, to participate in the banquet, this evening, to be given in honor of the opening of the Mount Vernon House, at Cape May.

Berths have been sold for over one hundred cabin passengers in the *City of Baltimore* for Liverpool. Mr. MATHEW, the late British Consul, returns home in her.

Accident to the Steamship Anglo-Saxon.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, June 24.

The Canadian steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool for Quebec, put into Greenock, on the 11th of June, with her machinery disabled. She was to leave again in three or four days.

The ship *Elvira Owens* sailed from Savannah on Saturday, with 321 emigrants for Liberia, 142 of which she received at Savannah.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS. SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices. ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 9s. per yard. ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 6s. per yard. AND ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

FANS, FANS—ARRIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER, of newest and most fashionable patterns. Silk, linen, elegant pearl bridal fans, with jet ornaments of the most distinguished varieties, selected from Paris for ROGERS' new and extensive bazaar, and will be sold at importers' prices with every kind of fancy goods, toys, &c., as gifts and presents. H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The only Salamander Safe made, and the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring no longer makes or sells the celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, his license having expired. Depôts, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. No. 32 Walnut and No. 8 Granite-st., Philadelphia, and No. 71 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUSAND dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high-speed Machines. The season for [illegible] and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machine and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. Sew Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the most liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS.—Contrary to a custom long prevailing with us, viz.: that of using a portion of the Beaver [illegible] for making Black Soft Hats in the manufacture of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hats for our retail sales, we have this season caused the same to be made into Summer Hats to be sold as a lower grade. These Hats for quality and durability will compare with the higher grade. Their tint and color only placing them lower in the scale of prices. LEARY & CO., Introducers and Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, B'dway.

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1856. NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through responsible houses in the City. ROBERT B. HONE, President. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THIN SUMMER SUITS	$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 00
Check Marseilles Suits	3 00
White Duck Coats	2 00
Linen Raglan Coats	2 00

AT EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

FAMILIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE CITY FOR the country and seaside, will find a new and large assortment of bathing sponges, hair, nail and tooth brushes; Lubin's and the Société Hygiénique soaps and perfumery, and other English and French articles. Farina's finest brand of Eau de Cologne, at GEO. E. INGER & CO. Family Chemists corner of Walker and Broadway, successor to T. T. GREEN.

SANTA'S HAT STORE.—WHO IS THERE THAT has not heard of this attractive establishment, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.? There is no place in this City where such an assortment of hats and caps can be found, and we believe that at any time Santa could supply an army with hats and caps enough to last a year. Purchase a hat or cap at this place. You will find obliging and attentive clerks and moderate prices.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF Roots, for making his celebrated Root Beer.—The attention of druggists, hotel-keepers, private families, &c., is called to the above preparation. One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, without any trouble, and at a trifling expense. Sold in bottles, at 25 and 50 cents each. General Depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialities and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER, and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, and an improvement upon all improved Salamanders and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT the enervating and debilitating effects of warm weather. HOSTETTER'S Vegetable Bitters counteract those tendencies and impart tone to the system beyond any article in existence. Sold everywhere. A sure cure for dyspepsia. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Agents; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

SUMMER HATS.—LEASK CONTINUES TO SUPPLY everybody with his delightful Summer hats. The Arab Beaver, Panama, and Straw hats are just what gentlemen want these hot days. They are cool, elegant and cool. LEASK is always ready to see his friends at the old store, corner Chatham and Pearl sts.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1856. NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton, measurement, until further notice. E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS' modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments; second-hand pianos, from $50 to $160; melodeons, from $40 to $135.

ALL-WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS, 5s. 6d. PER YARD; oil-cloths, any width, 3s. per yard; tapestry Brussels, 7s. per yard; mats, matting, table and piano-covers, &c., at J. R. LANDON'S New Carpet and Oil-Cloth Establishment, No. 374 Hudson-st., near King.

CATAWBA WINES, FROM THE VINEYARDS OF John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio; Sparkling and Still, [illegible] guaranteed only the pure juice of the grape. BARNES & PARK, cor. Broadway and Duane-st.

Departure of the Orizaba—One Hundred and Fifty Fillibusters Off.

Yesterday at 2 P. M., the steamer *Orizaba* left her berth foot of North Moore-street, for Nicaragua. There was a large crowd on the wharf evidently expecting something rich, but they were disappointed. Everything passed off quietly and in utmost order. Some one hundred an fifty who unhesitatingly avowed themselves as fillibusters walked openly upon the deck with no fear, before the eyes of two United States Deputy-Marshals, and one of Mayor Wood's policemen, who hovered complacently about the gang plank. Peace having been proclaimed in Nicaragua and the indicted fillibusters having escaped scot free in the United States Circuit Court, they felt there was no reason to shiver at a Marshal.

It had been rumored that Lister and Walters, of the "original indicted fillibusters," but now more prominently before the public as the parties that cowhided a Sunday editor, had left their bail to settle matters as best he could, and would be among the passengers. An attempt to prevent these two from getting off, it was stated, would be made, should they show themselves, and a jolly scrimmage was set down as sure. But the parties did not appear, and the jolly scrimmage did not take place. Major George B. Hall was the only one of the indicted fillibusters who left. When asked where the others of the party were, who had manifested such zeal some months ago, and complained so bitterly of their detention by the U. S. District-Attorney and allies, he confessed that their ardor had greatly, not entirely cooled. Farnsworth, he said, had got reinstated in the Custom-House, and was working very faithfully and contentedly. Morrison had gone to Virginia to oversee niggers. Creighton remained in New-York to fight for Buchanan. Walters and Lister were in New-Jersey, hopefully waiting a relaxation of Recorder Smith's avowal to "give them Jesse," should they show themselves. Major Hall looked well and full of hope. He had no doubt but that opportunity would offer to make himself useful to Gen. Walker. Walking about with the Major on the steamer, and his *compagnon du voyage*, was Appleton Oaksmith, Esq., who read the resolutions at the Walker meeting in the Park. Before the steamer started, several attempts were made in the throng on the wharf to get up a little political excitement, by proposals for cheers for the different Presidential candidates in the field. The proposition met no response. As the steamer was, however, leaving the wharf, a rouser was given for General Walker.

The *Orizaba* had near four hundred passengers in all. Among them was Padre Vigil, the Nicaragua Minister, who goes on account of his health. Gen. Childs, of California, went out as bearer of dispatches. The *Orizaba* arrived in New-York on her last return trip the first of the present month. The reason she has not returned earlier is that she could not connect with a steamer for San Francisco from San Juan del Sur on the Pacific.

THE AFFAIR OF THE ORIZABA AND CAPTAIN TARLETON, H. B. M. S. EURYDICE.

From the Washington Union, 23d inst.

It will be recollected that recently the public mind was much agitated by apprehensions of collision and trouble at San Juan del Norte, based upon an affidavit made by Captain Tinklepaugh, of the *Orizaba*, charging Captain Tarleton, of her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Eurydice*, with insulting the American flag by detaining the *Orizaba*, &c. &c. The Secretary of the Navy immediately ordered Commodore Paulding, of the home squadron, to proceed to San Juan to institute inquiry. We learn that satisfactory dispatches have just been received at the Navy Department from the Commodore. It seems that Captain Tarleton was awakened in the middle of the night with an application from American citizens for the protection of American property. To this application he promptly responded, proceeding at once with Capt. Tinklepaugh to the office of the Transit Company. Capt. Tarleton, it appears, then visited the *Orizaba*, to ascertain if there was any ground to justify his intervention in behalf of American interests; and soon satisfying himself that there was no case for intervention of a foreign officer, he retraced his steps immediately. Commodore Paulding's flag was saluted by Capt. Tarleton promptly on his arrival in the *Susquehanna*, and the investigation and all that occurred clearly indicates that Capt. Tarleton had no instructions or disposition to interfere with our countrymen, but that he was improperly persuaded to act as he did by certain American citizens, whose names and motives it is unnecessary to mention or discuss.

How the Suburbans Keep a Strawberry Festival.

All East Brooklyn turned out yesterday to attend a Strawberry Festival in Leffert's Park, given by and for Ward School No. 4, over which Mr. Barnes has presided for time out of mind. There were at least 2,000 people on the ground during the day, old folks and infants, male and female, "neighbor and relation." For a curiosity of the affair was, that the people all knew each other, and one was reminded much more vividly of a regular old-fashioned village Maying than of such a Strawberry Festival as stiff people hold in city churches, doing their flirting in an undertone and receiving congratulations in whispers as they swallow their refection. The school, itself, with its hosts of graduates, numbered some 800, who went out mostly in procession, preceded by a fine band. At 12 o'clock a table was spread with cold baked meats, sandwiches, oysters, &c., and everybody was filled. At 3 o'clock the strawberries and ice-cream were served, and there was not an Oliver in all the multitude that wanted "more" when he retreated from the table. Scupping, dancing, waltzing, wandering, filled up the brief hours that were not spent at the table. The old folks entered into these sports quite as heartily as the young ones. We saw $400,000 up to his ears, with a lot of little ones playing "Copenhagen," and half a million was the leading spirit in a game of "oats, peas, beans and barley grows." About 4 o'clock a platform was filled with speaking men, and speeches from Commander Barnes, Superintendent Bulkley, Commissioners Anthony, Harris and others, entertained the assemblage. Of all the pleasant days of this sort we have ever dropped in at, this one went a little ahead. The young 'uns won't study any less vigorously to-day for it; nor will the old 'uns regret the acquaintance they refreshed with their neighbors, and the strangers who were invited. *Encore.*

The Hughes' Printing Telegraph.

This wonderful invention, which is destined to effect a complete revolution in the Telegraph business, is now being subjected to the severest test at Boston, upon a wire upwards of five hundred miles long, and is found to realize the most sanguine expectations of the inventor and the owners of the Patent. There is found to be no practical difficulty whatever in working the instruments in perfect unison in a circuit of five hundred miles, and there is no reason to doubt but that they will work with complete success through a circuit of one or two thousand miles. Nor is there found to be the least difficulty in transmitting messages from opposite ends of the wire at the same instant of time—the two operators being thus enabled to exchange about twenty to twenty-five hundred letters per hour.

The mechanism of the Hughes machines is extremely simple, and can be manufactured for about $100 each. Mr. Phelps, of Troy, the ingenious gentleman who has charge of the invention, has, however, since seeing the machines worked in a long circuit, projected several important improvements, by which, without detracting anything from the efficiency of the instruments, they can be considerably simplified and cheapened. Any child who can read will be able at one hour's practice to transmit messages with perfect accuracy, and at a fair rate of speed. We understand the American Telegraph Company, who own the Hughes Patent, have decided to have the style of the instruments improved in accordance with the suggestions of their machinist, which will cause a delay of a very few days in introducing the invention to the public.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Country Druggists and Confectioners.—Pure Soda Water without sulphuric acid. ROBBINS' PATENT SODA FOUNTAIN AND WATER COOLER. Make your own Soda Water at a cost of ONLY ONE-QUARTER OF A CENT PER GLASS, For Soda, Ice and Syrups. Price $—. Address W. KING, No. 138 William-st., New-York.

To Liquor Merchants, Distillers, Ambrotypists, Daguerreotypists, Druggists, Electrotypers, Fireworkers, Glass Manufacturers, &c.—Best Cognac oil, brandy extract, gin, whisky, rum and wine flavorings and colorings; champagne, absynthe and oils of juniper berry, caraway, lemon, sassafras and wintergreen, fly paper, gelatine, cadmium, bismuth, manganese, asbestos, Vienna lime, filtering paper, white Daman varnish, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden lane.

It is Astonishing.—What quantities of Soda Water and Cream Syrup RUSHTON sells, and it is all owing to his having the best and purest in the City: only at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

A Cure for Asthma.—There are many well attested cases of cures of this distressing complaint by the use of the WILD CHERRY, as combined by Dr. WISTAR, in his famous COUGH BALSAM, which medicine has achieved a world-wide reputation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Letters from Charles L. Brace.—The Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, who is now on a pedestrian tour through Norway and Sweden [illegible]. REPORTS FROM THE "RIFLE CHRISTIANS" in Kansas—the Company which was supplied with Sharp's Rifles by subscription in a church in New Haven; and— THE FREAKS AND FROLICS OF A VENTRILOQUIST —how he "did" the stage driver on the dog question and put some burglars into a chimney. ALL THESE THINGS, besides the news of the day by telegraph and mail—the same as in the other morning papers—are published in THE NEW-YORK SUN, at one cent per copy, or served at your house or place of business at sixpence a week.

To Contractors.—Proposals will be received at this office until the 10th instant inclusive, for the construction of three iron beacons in Fisher's Island Sound, in addition to those advertised May 23, ult., viz: For Long Point, Whale Rock and Sugar Reef. The proposals will include the beacons before advertised, as above, for Race Rock, Sea-Flower Reef and Black Ledge, and will state the price for each of the six, according to the plans which may be examined at this office. Office of the U. S. Engineer Agency, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.—June 20, 1856. G. DUTTON, Captain U. S. Corps of Engineers.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The nervous invalid, the victim of headache, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, depression, or any other disorder of the organs of digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

The Letters from the "Rifle Christians," now in Kansas—the Company who were "armed with Sharpe's rifles" by subscription raised in a church in New Haven last April—commenced in *The Sun* of Monday, June 23, will be continued on Wednesday, June 25. They are very interesting. THE SUN is served by carriers anywhere in New-York or vicinity at sixpence a week—single copies One Cent.

Strawberries, Strawberries, or any other Fruit or Vegetable may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Now is the time to buy in a stock in order to be ready for the Strawberry season. Every Can is warranted to fully answer the purpose. Full particulars given with the Cans. For sale by the proprietors, WELLS & PREVOST, No. 221 Pearl-st.

Letters from Charles L. Brace.—The first of a series of Letters from CHARLES L. BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, who is now on a pedestrian tour through Norway and Sweden, is published in the New-York *Sun* of Tuesday, June 24, 1856. Price One Cent per copy; served anywhere in New-York or vicinity at sixpence a week.

King's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations. It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles, and every style of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold on most reasonable terms, by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

Do not Believe—You are positively obliged to resort to calomel or blue pill for bilious attacks, headache or giddiness, which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANDFORD & CO., No. [illegible] Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 33 Fulton-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 169 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 217 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

To Capitalists.—Chatham-square property on the line of the Bowery Extension, will be sold at auction by COLE & CHILTON, June 30, consisting of that well known corner, bounded by Chatham-square, Bowery, Catharine and Division sts., which forms the greatest thoroughfare in the City, except Broadway and Fulton-st.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. KING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st.

Panama Hats.—The genuine article, of uncommon fineness, at prices from ten to fifty dollars each hat. For sale by A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—A Letter directed to George Jones from Fond du lac, Wisconsin, containing Drafts to the amount of $200, has been taken from the Post Office in this City, by mistake, as the same was intended for George Jones, *Daily Times*, and can be of no value to any one else as payment of said Drafts has been stopped.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FREMONT AND DAYTON.—REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Republican Electors of the City and County of New-York; the friends of Freedom in the Territories of the United States, of Free Labor, of Freedom of Speech in our National Councils, and of a Free Press; all in favor of asserting and maintaining the rights of our free artisans and workingmen, and their just claims to participate in the settlement and enjoyment of the unoccupied lands of the nation; all opposed to the continuance of the profligacy, despotism and imbecility of the present Federal Administration; all in favor of supporting the Platform of Principles laid down by the Republican National Convention of the 17th June inst., and in favor of a just, economical, energetic and Republican Administration of the General Government, are invited to assemble at the New-York Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25, at 8 o'clock, to respond to the nominations made by the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia on the 18th of June, inst., of

JOHN C. FREMONT, of California, for President of the United States, and of WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey, for Vice-President, and to take such measures to promote their election as may be deemed advisable.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Hon. Chas. Sumner, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. La Fayette S. Foster, Hon. John P. Hale, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Hon. Guy R. Pelton, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Hon. Ab'm Wakeman, Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, Hon. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, Sigismund Kauffman, and other distinguished speakers have been invited to address the meeting.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Chairman New-York City Republican Central Committee.
William Pell, George Thewilliger, Secretaries.

Isaac Sherman, George W. Blunt, John P. Cumming, William Curtis Noyes, Charles W. Elliott, Thomas O. Berry, Archibald Hall, Lebbeus B. Ward, Charles C. Leigh, Luman Sherwood, Franklin J. Ottarson, Edward Pepper, Marvin N. Jones, James Kelly, Amasa L. Cate, James B. Taylor, Daniel L. Pettee, Andrew Bleakley, Augustus F. Dow, William Allen, Daniel Willis, Charles Riddle, Sandford L. Macomber, Erastus C. Benedict, Joseph C. Pinckney, George W. Pearcy, David S. Scott, Jotham S. Fountain, John W. Edmonds, George W. Rose, Executive Committee.

ISAAC DAYTON, Chairman.
Henry C. Boyd, Secretary.
New-York, June 21, 1856.

MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that the members of this Association remaining here do meet regularly on this and every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at their old place, No. 163 Bowery. J. S. BERRY, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On the afternoon of Saturday last, in the Hudson River cars, a Black Morocco WALLET, containing a small amount of money, a flat safe key, and sundry memoranda, of no value except to the owner. Any one finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with SHEPHERD KNAPP, at the Mechanics' Bank.

BLACK TRAVELING BAG EXCHANGED—On the 21st inst., in cars on Central Railroad at Utica. E. N. SPRAGUE, who took said bag by mistake, will please return it to C. W. DARLING, No. 50 Water-st., New-York, and receive his own.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. 75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER. ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot. At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

BOWLING ALLEYS AND BILLIARD SALOONS. Two first-rate rooms at No. 585 Broadway, adjoining the Prescott House for Billiards and Bowling.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT.—Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the carriage-making factory in High-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, 12 light wagons with tops, 4 do. without tops, 2 two-seat wagons, &c., all in good order, and will be sold to the highest bidder.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—MECHANICS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Locks*. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A full-rigged yacht, in perfect order, about 26 feet long, with jib and mainsail, is a very fast sailer, and in complete order; will be sold very low, as the owner is going West. Can be bought for $100, or a trifle less, for cash. Inquire of JARVIS JOHNSON, corner of West and Watts sts., where she may be seen.

YACHT FOR SALE.—Yacht ELLA, 17 tons, in complete order. Inquire at No. 4 Gold-st.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF-PRICE.—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card-cases, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 443 8th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a young woman as a first-rate cook and washer and ironer. Can furnish good reference. Also, wanted by a young woman a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing. Both can be seen for two days at No. 250 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 5. Good City reference given. Either have no objection to going to the country for the Summer months.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, in some respectable private family, as seamstress or to assist in the chamberwork. Can do up fine muslins, understands all kinds of family sewing and shirts. The best of satisfaction as to character and respectability. Can be seen at No. 26 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls of experience, who wish to go in one family in the country. One does plain cooking, good baking, washing, and ironing in the neatest style. The other will assist in the washing and ironing; is a competent family seamstress and waitress. The one takes $7; the other $6. Excellent city references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent young women; one a meat and pastry cook, or would do cooking, washing, and ironing, the other is a first-rate chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, can do fine clothes in the neatest manner. Any lady or family requiring such help will be pleased. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two experienced, highly recommended Protestant servants: one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, chambermaid and seamstress, or children's nurse; are attentive, respectful and capable help. The cook would do the general housework of a private family. To be seen at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter in a private family, by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; has lived in some of the first families in the City, and best City references given. Address, J. W., No. 840 Broadway, for to-day; would travel if required.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress; has no objection to the country, has City reference, has no objection to go by the month or week, to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 250 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to mind one or two children and sew on embroidery; will go to the country. Good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 304 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, tidy young woman, as seamstress and to do the chamberwork of a private family. Has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 68 Laight-st., in the candy store.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 253, East 18th-st.

LIBRARIAN WANTED—One who can devote his attention to the Library of an institution, and efficiently represent the officers of the Society at its rooms—one studying for the ministry preferred. The position would be desirable to any one who wishes to continue a course of study, as its duties will be light, and leave ample time for this purpose. Address LIBRARY, Box No. 69 Post-Office.

A PROTESTANT EUROPEAN LADY—Having several years of experience in teaching music, French and German, which languages she speaks equally fluently, wishes to make an additional engagement, for next September, in one of the seminaries of this City. Satisfactory references given. Address A. B., Union-square Post-Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young American girl, to go out by the day or by the week as ladies' and children's dressmaker, or to attend a bakery store. No objection to any part of the City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Fleet-st., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN WANTED—By a dry goods Jobbing-house, an experienced salesman, one who can command a large amount of near-by trade. Address Box No. 778 Post-Office, with real name and address.

GIRL WANTED.—Wanted, a Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. One that can bring satisfactory recommendation from her last situation can apply at No. 225 West 19th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs. None other need apply.

WANTED—In the establishment of a foreign Minister resident in Washington, a first-class butler. He must be a superior servant and an Englishman. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

TO SILVERSMITHS.—Wanted, a spinner; also a chaser. None but good workmen need apply. Inquire of E. C. MOORE, No 207 Centre-st.

LAD WANTED—In a paper warehouse, about 14 years of age, one who resides with his parents, and can come well recommended, may address Box No. 2,025 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—In a lawyer's office, who writes a good hand. Address STUDENT, this office.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should call on S. FARRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons, and families generally, are respectfully invited to call.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, two book-keepers, two [illegible] coachmen, [illegible] men, and [illegible]. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Six to eight single gentlemen can be accommodated with breakfast and tea, and lodging, at an exceedingly pleasant house on Bergen Heights, facing the City of New-York, 1 mile from Hoboken and Jersey City; stages pass the door every hour; has a full view of New-York City, the Bay, Sandy Hook, and the surrounding scenery; the most unexceptionable reference given and required. Apply to C. B. HOWES & CO., No. 84 Nassau-st.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 319 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two large, airy, elegant rooms, with or without bedrooms attached, to let with board, in a New-England family. Location pleasant and convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Two young men can also be accommodated with a pleasant home. Inquire at No. 64 State-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Near Fulton Ferry. A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a spacious front room and board in a genteel family very pleasantly located. Apply at No. 50 Sands-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 29 Union-square.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—Can be obtained in a delightful location on the Hudson River, with plenty of fruit and shade, good boating and bathing, about two hours from the City. Address COUNTRY, Union-square Post-Office.

SUMMER BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING—By Hudson River Railroad, 2¼ hours' distance from New-York; from the dépôt at Fishkill Landing to the house, (which is nearly new, with pleasant airy sleeping rooms,) about 3 minutes' walk. View of the mountains from all sides and excellent water. For other particulars inquire of ELLIS S. POTTER, Esq., corner of Fulton and South sts., directly opposite Fulton Ferry.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few boarders can be accommodated in a private family at Green's Farms, in the town of Westport, Conn., 1½ miles west of the Southport Dépôt, on the New-Haven Railroad. The house is on high and commanding ground, in a pleasant and healthy situation, and presents good inducements to those desiring Summer board. Sea bathing, fishing and sailing a short distance from the house. Inquire of R. K. FOSTER, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD—In the village of Peekskill, one or two respectable families can find good accommodations at the Summer boarding house of the subscriber; three quarters of a mile from the Railroad Dépôt; pleasantly situated. As it is not expected that any one will engage without first looking at the apartments, a further description is unnecessary. References exchanged. JOSEPH TRAVIS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few boarders will find good accommodations for the warm season at a mansion delightfully located on the South Bay, in the township of Islip, L. I. A family preferred. For further information, address Box No. 1,066 New-York Post-Office.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A small family residing in 8th-st., near Broadway, would rent permanently—without board—a parlor and one or two adjoining sleeping rooms, or one single room. The house is newly and genteelly furnished, and has all the modern conveniences. Address, with real name, PILGRIM, *Times* Office.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, which he is selling at low prices. All goods warranted as represented. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. JAS. M. TYTLER, No. 376 Grand, near Norfolk-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES Brooklyn.

$5,000 WORTH OF NEW AND CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOMAS D. CONROY, licensed to buy clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of will receive the highest price paid for them, by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. STEPHENS' ILLUSTRATED NEW MONTHLY, THE CHEAPEST MAGAZINE IN AMERICA! THE BEST!! WILL MAKE ITS FIRST APPEARANCE TO-MORROW, Only 12½ cents. Contains the opening of a splendid new novel by MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS, Called LOST JEWELS. Also, a new Revolutionary Romance, "LOVE IN '76." BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS! CHOICE READING!! Look for it TO-MORROW.

THE PEOPLE'S CHEAP EDITION. In press, and will be ready in a few days, THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF COL. JOHN C. FREMONT, WITH A PHOTOGRAPH PORTRAIT. 12mo., paper. 25 cents. Dealers and Committees supplied at low rates. Orders filled in order of receipt. Address at once the Publishers, LIVERMORE & RUDD, No. 310 Broadway, N. Y.

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NEW MEDICAL BOOKS. "A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by Homer Bostwick, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal*. For sale at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., 2 doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

NEW MUSIC.—"OH, DEAR, I'M SO PLEASED;" sung by Louisa Payne, 25 cents. "LAURETTA POLKA MAZURKA," by Jac. Bott, (very brilliant and beautiful,) 25 cents. "THREE FLOWERS," by Liebich, (10 pages,) 50 cents. All kinds of music furnished free of postage at the lowest prices. Delivery guaranteed when money is sent through Postmasters. A few superior Pianos to let. Specimen Pianos from the celebrated factory of Haines Bros. COOK & BRO., 465 Broadway, second door above Grand.

THE TRAVELERS' DEPOT—For MAPS, GUIDE-BOOKS, &c., &c., is RANNEY'S No. 195 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.

HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has recently fitted up, in a style of superior elegance and comfort, this well-known and popular establishment. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed in the most approved modern fashion, with spacious and airy chambers, ample and extensive corridors, superb drawing rooms, and a dining hall unsurpassed by any in the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The subscriber has likewise engaged the most experienced cooks; he has supplied his cellars with the choicest wines and liquors, and, having secured a well-drilled corps of attentive servants, he confidently promises that those who may favor him with their company shall enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and refinements of a first-class Metropolitan Hotel. Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, and no charges will be made for extras. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware*, *Kennebec* and *Boston*, leave Pier No. 14 N. R. daily, at 8 o'clock P. M., for Cape May. W. B. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island.

"WALL HOUSE"—Corner 4th and South-5th sts., E. D. Brooklyn. (formerly Williamsburg.) This new and handsomely furnished house, is now opened for the reception of families, single persons and transient boarders. Its location is unsurpassed as a Summer residence, commanding a fine view down the bay, and from its open situation and high ground is quite free from the annoyance of insects. It has an advantage over other Summer resorts, being within 5 minutes' walk of 4 ferries, Peck-Slip, Division av., Houston and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE, HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK—[illegible] for the reception of visitors. The accommodations and furnishings are not surpassed by any hotel in the United States. Residents at this house enjoy all the sea-bathing advantages of Nahant and Newport, and also the mountain air and scenery of an inland establishment. The fine steamboats are in capital order, and visitors can leave the City at least twice a-day, and be landed direct at the Hotel. J. M. GANUN, Proprietor.

LA FAVORITA, GLEN COVE, L. I.—Is now open for the season. Parties wishing permanent or transient board, will find this one of the most desirable resorts. Good bathing, boating and fishing. Terms moderate. The steamboat *Croton* leaves Peck-slip, New-York, every afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Inquire of DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Esq., New-York Post-Office, or of F. J. DAVIS, La Favorita, Glen Cove.

HOTEL TO LET AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway. Also, the desirable dwelling house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, the similar house, No. 125 Hammond, near Greenwich-st. All of the above have just been painted and put in complete order. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

TREMONT HOUSE—Corner 6th-av. and 40th-st., opposite Crystal Palace.—This new and commodious hotel has a fine, airy and healthful location, and is at all times accessible by cars and stages, which pass the door. Its internal management will be found entirely satisfactory, and terms moderate.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 Broadway, New-York. A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos to hire and exchanged. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre st., New-York. A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED. UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. A NEW TRIUMPH. We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

FOUR BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AT COST.—To close an estate, all new, superior instruments, by celebrated makers; prices from $150 to $250—worth from $300 to $400 each, fully guaranteed, latest styles of cases, carved legs, grand French action, beautifully inlaid. Call to-day, for they must all be sold at some price. W. OSBORN & CO., No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—A very desirable instrument for a small church, or lodge-room, 7 feet front, by 3 feet 8 inches deep, 10 feet 6 inches high, containing 10 draw-stops and swell. The above instrument can be seen by calling on A. HUME, No. 89 6th-av., N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Wareroom, No. 258 Bowery.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 385 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Why do you pause? Go and procure
A flask of Lyon's Powder. We cannot endure
The bugs crawling o'er us, when Lyon can heal
All the insects' woes we mortals feel.

DESTROY THE INSECTS—Destroy the rats. Then use LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS AND POWDER. Dépôt No. 424 Broadway.

OSCILLATING STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—From one to twenty-five horse power; adapted for grist and saw mills, steam yachts, carpenters, hoisting, mining, pumping and wood-sawing; portable engines for farmers and planters. Also, vertical engines for tea stores and printers—occupy very little room. Orders received at room No. 17, New-Haven Railroad dépôt. N. C. P. SPRAGUE.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! Notwithstanding our extensive Sales of the past week, Our stock of rich and elegant Mantillas remain unimpaired. We are selling a beautiful Shawl-shaped Mantilla For Ten Dollars That cannot be purchased At any other establishment For less than $15. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES Of Embroideries, To clean out the entire Stock. Great bargains in Handkerchiefs. Having marked down our stock of rich Embroideries to a very low figure, we are enabled to offer very great inducements to purchasers. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN DRY GOODS. In order to clear out the entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods, the following articles have been reduced 33⅓ per cent. from regular prices; MANTILLAS, FANCY SILKS, SILK ROBES, BAREGE ROBES, JACONET ROBES, PRINTED BAREGES, PRINTED JACONETS, BAREGE DELAINES, PRINTED CHALLIS. Five cases CHINA SILKS, at 50 cents per yard. Attention is particularly invited to this Stock before purchases are made elsewhere. Goods will be freely shown, &c., &c. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway. (Late Leadbeater's.)

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION. GREAT BARGAINS DURING THIS WEEK. Great clearing-out sale of Spring and Summer Dry Goods, to close the season. SILKS FROM AUCTION at 5s., worth 8s. A very large lot at 5s. 6d. and 6s., very cheap. STELLA SHAWLS from auction at great bargains. CRAPE SHAWLS from auction, very good, at $5. BAREGES, LAWNS, and JACONET ROBES, at very great bargains. RICH EMBROIDERIES from auction. COLLARS, SLEEVES, HABIT SHIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SWISS and JACONET BANDS, and FLOUNCINGS, very cheap. All of the above goods will be sold off very cheap. ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand, corner Eldridge-st.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON—For its strength, smoothness, and elasticity, obtained a PRIZE MEDAL at the GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION of 1855. All numbers and assortments received regularly, and for sale by GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st. CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

THE RICHEST AND LARGEST STOCKS OF GENUINE BLACK THREAD, CHANTILLY AND GUIPURE LACES ever imported; (received by the *Arabia*;) comprising POINT and CARRE SHAWLS, (with and without flounces,) MANTILLAS, FAUCHONS, BARBES, FLOUNCES, and EDGINGS, all widths, &c., &c. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LANE & PORTER Offer their entire stock of MANTILLAS at greatly reduced prices. Silk and Lace Mantillas, $4 50 and $5. Moire Antique Mantillas, $6 to $10. Chantilly Lace Mantillas, $10 to $15. Also, a full assortment of MOURNING MANTILLAS, very cheap. No. 73 Canal-st.

ALL OUR RICH SILKS, That have been sold at 8s. and 9s., will be sold at 75c. per yard, in order to reduce this stock as much as possible. BEAUTIFUL CHINA SILKS, 4s. per yard, worth 6s. YARD-WIDE SILKS, in rich qualities and colors, will be offered at 10s. 6d., for this week only, at the Assignees' sale. No. 703 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! BRODIE'S MANTILLAS. GEO. BRODIE, No. 51 Canal and No. 63 Lispenard sts., has now the largest and best assorted stock of Mantillas suitable for City retail trade to be found in New-York. The lot embraces an immense variety of BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE AND LACE MANTLES. BLACK SILK AND LACE MANTLES. And a splendid lot of GUIPURE, CHANTILLY and other lace mantles. Mr. BRODIE invites the ladies to a comparison of his prices with those of others before purchasing.

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH MUSLINS, In rich colors, that have been sold at 2s. and 2s. 6d., are now offered at 1s. and 1s. 3d. per yard. BRILLIANTS, LAWNS, MUSLINS, BREAKFAST DRESSES, &c. At an immense sacrifice, in order to clear this stock effectually. Assignees' sale, No. 703 Broadway.

FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS, From Auction. AT 1s. 6d. PER YARD (Usual price 45 cents.) A. T. STEWART, & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS. All our linen department has been still further reduced, in order to effectually clear this stock. FINE FRONTINGS, 2s per yard, worth 3s. 6d. MARSEILLES and TOILET QUILTS at an immense sacrifice, this being the last week of sale. By order of Assignees. No. 703 Broadway.

BLACK FILLET SHAWLS & MANTILLAS, (Plain and Embroidered,) Received by the *Arabia*. A. T. STEWART & CO. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PALM-LEAF FANS. 95 cases natural and round handle palm fans. 115 cases open and shut Chinese fans. 10 cases French muslin and paper fans. Just received and for sale by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

THE LATEST PARIS STYLE ORGANDIE ROBES. (Received by the *Arabia*.) Will be opened on MONDAY, June 23. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! At KINZEY'S Cheap Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 228 8th-av. Clearing out sales 5,000 straw hats, from 3c. to $1 50; 20,000 yards ribbon, 6c. and 1s.; rich parasols, 6s. and 8s.; silk mitts, 6c.; fans, collars, sleeves, and lots of other goods, at reduced prices.

ALL OUR RICH BAREGE ROBES, That were sold at $12, $14 and $16, are now offered at $6, $7 and $8, in order to effectually clear off this stock. By order of Assignees. No. 703 Broadway.

FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES, $5. Plain white satin flounce do., $7 and $8, cheap at $10. Fancy barege by the yard, 1s., 1s. 6d. to 2s. This morning, at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 73 Canal-st.

LINEN FANS! LINEN FANS!—CITY TRADE SUPPLIED.—Over 200 dozen, just opened, including every style of brown and black, plain and perforated, with a full assortment of dress fans, and a general variety of French Fancy Goods. For sale low, by FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, Importer, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

CLOSING SALES OF DRY GOODS—Removing to No. 703 Broadway. As the time is limited for selling off the immense stock of Dry Goods contained in this store, ladies would study their own interest by calling early, in order to secure the greatest bargains ever offered, as the whole amount must be sold without regard to cost. C. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery, opposite 5th-st.

LADIES INDIA-RUBBER GARDENING GLOVES—Keep the hands perfectly soft and white, while engaged in the care of flowers, &c., are impervious to water—hot or cold—and can be used where any other glove would be ruined. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure. For sale at all Rubber stores. Manufactured by GOODYEAR'S GLOVE CO., No. 26 John-st., up stairs.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS—Wishing to clear out their Spring and Summer goods, have greatly reduced the prices of Lawns, Bareges, Challis, Ribbons, &c., and an inspection will satisfy every one of the prices being unusually low. No. 80 Canal-st., and 47 Howard-st.

FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORING—By TAYLOR & PECK, No. 9 Chambers-st., near Chatham. A full and complete assortment of elegant Goods for Spring and Summer wear, constantly on hand. Garments made to order, promptly, neat and in the most substantial manner. E. W. TAYLOR. LEWIS M. PECK.

GREAT SALE OF LINEN GOODS.—$15,000 worth of damask table linens, shirting and sheeting do., huckaback and other towelings, &c., &c. A good chance for housekeepers to supply themselves at half the usual price, as the stock must be cleared out immediately, previous to removing to No. 703 Broadway. C. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery.

300 PS. BRILLIANTS AT 1s. 500 ps. fast colored printed muslin, 1s. 100 ps. French Jaconets, 1s 6d. Muslin robes very cheap THIS MORNING at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 73 Canal-st.

MANTEAUX DE VOYAGE, OR TRAVELING CLOAKS.—A full assortment will be opened on MONDAY, June 23, by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

LINENS, WHITE CLOTHS—Brown Cloths Damask Napkins, Towels, Sheetings, Diapers, &c., a large assortment, at wholesale and retail, by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 50 and 54 Catharine-st.

BRANCH OF RUDOLPH'S CONFECTIONERY.—The subscribers have opened for the accommodation of their friends and the public, a confectionery, at No. 30 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., where gentlemen can be supplied with confectionery, pies, cakes, sandwiches, coffee and liquors, of the choicest qualities. STAUDINGER & WAGEMANN, Confectioners, No. 30 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GURNEY'S PALACE OF ART, No. 349 Broadway. Contains the largest exhibition of finely-finished photographs and daguerreotypes in the world, and is always open for the free inspection of the public.

CHINESE BUILDING, NO. 539 BROADWAY, (LATE BUCKLEY'S.) BEUCE'S GIGANTIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN WAR From its Commencement to the Termination. The whole concluding with THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL, PRODUCING AN EFFECT OF TERRIFIC GRANDEUR, ONCE SEEN NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN. Open EVERY EVENING at 7½, commencing at 8. Admission 25c.; Children, 12½c. N. B.—An AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at 3 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25, 1856. THE WONDERFUL RAVELS. Brilliant success. The extraordinary evolutions of YOUNG HENGLER ON THE TIGHT ROPE. The beautiful ballet of ZEPHYR AND FLORA, by Mlle. Robert, Paul Brilliant and the French Ballet Company. The laughable pantomime of M. DECHALUMEAU. Characters ...... by the ...... Ravel Family. MISS EMMA STANLEY has arrived, and will shortly appear.

BURTON'S—SUMMER SEASON.—ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF THE STAR COMPANY. THIS EVENING, June 25, will be performed the Comedy of the HONEY MOON. To conclude with the inimitable farce called BEULAH SPA; Or, the 2 B'hoys. Hector ...... Mr. George Holland. Caroline ...... (with song) ...... Mrs. Fleming. Prices of admission as usual. Performances to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, June 25, the entertainments will commence with the Drama of the BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP. Quintin Matsys ...... J. H. Allen. To be followed by the new Pantomime, entitled RAOUL. Courica ...... Mr. G. L. Fox. To conclude with the Comedy of the ANGEL OF THE ATTIC.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY $500 Prize Drama! THIS (Wednesday, June 25,) EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, NEW-YORK PATRIOTS; Or, BATTLE OF SARATOGA, with new scenery and dresses, and cast with the entire strength of the company. AFTERNOON, at 3, N.Y. PATRIOTS. A living skeleton is here, with limbs only one inch in diameter. Living Sea Tigers. Smallest woman alive, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½c.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The Ladies of the 5th-st. Church (Rev. Mr. Porter's, Williamsburg) will hold a Strawberry Festival, THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst., in the new Market Hall, corner of 4th and South 7th sts., for the benefit of the 5th-st. Mission Sunday-School. The children will be present. Music and addresses will enliven the occasion.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT. KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL. WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25. Complimentary Benefit to MADAME KELLER. See Programme.

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, No. 596 Broadway. GREAT ATTRACTION—TABLEAUX SOIREES. First week of the great Magician, Signor ADONIS. Seventh week of Madame LOVARNY and F. STOEPEL. Performance at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cts.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 120 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—PATENT FOR SPLITTING KINDLING WOOD. The undersigned, owner of the celebrated patented machine for splitting blocks of wood for kindling and other purposes patented in 1849, and re-issued in 1856, is now prepared to sell City, County or State rights, at moderate rates. Several machines now on hand, and can be put up at a short notice. One of the machines in operation can be seen at No. 128 Bank-st. All persons infringing on the above patent, will be prosecuted for damages. P. R. ROACH, No. 128 Bank-st.; or inquire of CHAS. L. BARRETT, Solicitor for Patents, No. 299 Broadway, cor. Reade-st.

OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE FOR SALE—In a growing city near New-York, of about 15,000 population; sales mostly retail, and nine-tenths cash; stock and fixtures about $2,500. A good chance for a Druggist desiring to locate in a pleasant and profitable location. For further particulars, address Box No. 4,238, New-York Post-Office. Satisfactory reasons given for wishing to dispose of the concern. Accommodating terms may be had by a responsible purchaser.

$2,200.—FOR SALE—A splendid Bakery up town, on a great thoroughfare, doing a large cash business—superior chance. Also 3¼ acres land at Woodhaven, L. I.; price $350 per acre—beautiful building lots. Also, superior porter-house on Mulberry-st.—$75. Also, partner wanted, with $3,000 to $5,000 cash, in a splendid patent, whereby a vast fortune can be made. Apply at No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO LAMP AND CHANDELIER MAKERS—The advertisers desire (on account of the ill health of one of the partners) to dispose of their lamp manufactory, to some one who will supply them permanently with manufactured goods. The whole amount of purchase money will be taken in goods, provided a suitable and permanent arrangement can be made. Address Box No. 1,916 Lower Post-Office.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—I wish to purchase from one to two thousand dollars' worth of Household Furniture, of the medium price, for which cash will be paid. Any family wishing to break up can find a desirable opportunity by addressing a line to CHAPMAN, *Times* Office, for two days.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS. ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS. ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 65 Broadway, N. Y. Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅝ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PISTOLS, PISTOLS, PISTOLS.—Colt's Pistols, all sizes; revolvers all kinds; double and single guns, German and American Pistols, bowie-knives, pocket cutlery, gun wadding, and every article in the sporting line, for sale by A. W. SPIES & CO., No. 91 Maiden-lane.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also, house-furnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE, No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 350 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IRON SHAFT WANTED—From 14 to 18 feet long, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, wrought or cast iron, round or square. Address W. OLIVER, this office.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—Only $50 and $60, all complete. WM. GEE, No. 52 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION.—OPENING BANQUET OF THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The steamers of New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company, formerly Sanford's Independent Line, leave daily from Pier No. 14 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M., arriving at the Cape about 8 o'clock the next morning. Tickets to and return $5, good for the 23d to 28th June inclusive. For passage apply on board, or at the office, on Pier No. 14 North River. FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

EXCURSION NOTICE.—The steamboat *John Hart* can be chartered for excursions to pic-nic or military companies, she having been fitted expressly for excursions. Apply on board, foot of Murray-st., North River, or at No. 79 Beach-st., of A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK. GREENE & MARLEN, Proprietors.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and time books, pens, pencils, inkstands, memorandum and blank books, boards, &c., slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

Correspondence between Hon. D. R. Atchison and Amos A. Lawrence.

Below we publish an interesting correspondence between Hon. D. R. Atchison and Amos A. Lawrence, Esq.

COTTAGE FARM, NEAR BOSTON, March 31, 1855.

HON. D. R. ATCHISON, Platte City, Mo.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty to address you upon a subject in which I have no common interest with yourself, viz: the settlement of Kansas. Since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by the last Congress, this Territory has attracted the attention of distant not less than of the neighboring States, for it is evident that here must be decided the question unsettled now, whether there shall be slave or free labor over a vast region of the United States—you and your friends would make Slave States, and we wish to prevent your doing so. The stake is a large one, and the ground chosen. Let the fight be a fair one.

It is to secure this that I address you. Your influence is requisite to restrain your people from doing great injustice to actual settlers, and provoking them to retaliatory measures, the consequences of which would be most deplorable. I beg you, my dear Sir, to use your efforts to avert so great an evil.

Let the contest be waged honorably, for unless it be so, no settlement of the question can ever be final. It is already reported here that large bodies of Missourians will cross over merely to vote, that they may gain this election as they did the last. But how delusive to suppose that settlers who have come from one to two thousand miles with their families, will acquiesce in any election gained by such means, or that any future election can be satisfactory which is not conducted according to the law. The advantage of proximity is yours. Your people can afford not only to be just, but generous in this matter.

The repeal of the law which secured this Territory against the introduction of Slavery is considered by most men in the Free States to have been a breach of the national faith; and it is not unreasonable for those who have gone there for a home, to expect a compliance with the laws as they are. Those from New-England have gone there in good faith, and at their own expense. They are chiefly farmers, but among them are good representatives from all professions. Some have considerable property; but all have rights and principles which they value more than money, and I may say, more than life itself. Neither is there a mere truth in the assertion that they are abolitionists. No person of that stamp is known to have gone from here. Nor is it known here that any such have gone from other States. But opprobrium may make them Abolitionists of the most dangerous kind.

There has been much said in regard to an extensive organization here, which is wholly untrue. I assure you, Sir, that what has been undertaken here will be carried on fairly and openly. The management is in the hands of men of prudence, of wealth and determination," &c. Now, my dear Sir, let me assure you that the management of our affairs here, to meet your movements in the North, is also under the control and direction of prudence and determination. We have not much wealth amongst us, but we have a sufficiency, and we will see that justice is done to your people and ourselves, and unless we are fairly ruined by your power we will then acquiesce, but not till then.

In conclusion, I would say that you and your people are the aggressors upon our rights. You come to drive us and our "peculiar" institution from Kansas. We do not intend, cost what it may, to be driven or deprived of any of our rights. Missouri will never again compromise or concede. We are and intend to remain your equals. Since the war of the Revolution you have done nothing for the extension and glory of the Confederacy. In the war of 1812, except a few of your sailors, you did nothing. In the contest with Mexico, Massachusetts, with the exception of a mutilated regiment, was not in the war, and your peculiar friends did not aid in raising and equipping that regiment. When territory is purchased with our money and our blood, you are for monopolizing it. I may be somewhat unjust in the foregoing remarks, but such is my recollection of history. If I am wrong you can correct me. The sin of Slavery, if a sin, is ours, not yours. Your fathers sold their slaves, and ours bought them. If you consider Slavery in Missouri or Arkansas a grievance to you, say at once that we must free them or you will separate from us. Do this and you will act like honest men, and we will meet you half way. We cannot ever maintain this state of quasi peace and quasi war.

I have been informed that you have an income of $100,000. Let me suggest that you purchase $50,000 worth of negroes; come out to Kansas; feed and clothe your slaves well; give them employment; build for them and yourself good houses; improve their condition; build for yourself fine barns and stables; cover the prairies with wheat, hemp and corn; feed your cattle on a thousand hills; assist your poor neighbor; and my word for it, you will do more good for your race, both white and black, than you are doing or can do in Boston. I should be happy to have you for a neighbor; and you will find as much good among slaveholders as you have found among non-slaveholders. At least you will have tried an experiment. Your obedient servant,

DAVID R. ATCHISON.

St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Republican* makes some very angry comments upon a paragraph contained in a letter from that city and published in our columns, concerning its commerce. We copy the following from its article, assuring the *Republican* that we have not the remotest desire to injure or misrepresent the business of St. Louis, and that we published nothing on the subject for which we had not what we supposed to be good authority:

"Instead of being depressed, the business of the last three months has exceeded that of the same time in any previous year, by a large per cent. Instead of large stocks of goods remaining on hand, purchased 'in view of the Kansas emigration,' our merchants have no more goods than they will have a market for, and they expect to see the whole of them sold before the Summer months pass by. The people of this city never were in so prosperous a condition as they are now. Every branch of commerce—every department of manufactures—every trade and calling—has been so well and fully employed, that they have desired nothing more. This has been the case ever since the opening of business in the Spring, and nothing can prevent its being continued throughout the year, and we honestly believe, for many years. More houses will be erected this year in St. Louis than in New York, in proportion to population, and while there are no houses in St. Louis 'to let,' there are thousands in New-York."

The Weather and the Crops.

TEXAS.

The Galveston *News*, of the 5th instant, says that "the present dry weather may, on the whole, be favorable to crops, if it does not continue too long, for we learn that it better enables our planters to get their cotton clean. The cotton crop is backward, but the general prospects are favorable for a good crop.

ALABAMA.

Since our last we have had some weather—considerable. On the nights of Thursday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, we had severe storms of rain, wind and lightning. Much damage is done to the growing crops both by the wind and an over supply of rain. The lightning struck several houses in town, but no serious injury was done—a large number of people were frightened, but nobody hurt. The late rains have swollen the creeks so as to make the mails very irregular.—*True American (Marion, Perry County, Alabama.) 12th instant.*

Our farming friends from the interior inform us they have been gathering their wheat crop for the last week or so, and in many instances the yield is spoken of in the highest terms, while in some others there is complaint that the yield is not good. Upon the whole, however, it is thought it will be an abundant crop, and that there will be no occasion for the importation of flour from other States, as the production will be sufficient to supply the demand of the country.—*Alabama State Sentinel, (Selma, Ala.) 10th instant.*

The rains which have fallen generally and copiously throughout the country during the present week have been very gratifying to planters, although the wind, which has invariably accompanied them, has not added, in the slightest degree, to their acceptability. To run a plow through a cornfield at the present writing, would be about as practicable as to run it through a canebrake. However green corn stalks may be blown flat—so flat, to all appearance, that they can never rise—yet a favoring sun will bring them right side up, and none the worse for their temporary downfall.—*Autauga (Ala.) 12th.*

For the last week we have had fine rains, and vegetation looks flourishing. The crops are very good, with the exception of being a little backward, which, perhaps, has proved beneficial to the farmer, as he has had ample time and good weather to kill the grass.—*Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, 10th instant.*

MISSISSIPPI.

We learn from our planting friends that the wheat crop will be smaller and much inferior to previous years. The cause is attributed to smut and insects.—*Grenada (Miss.) Republican, 7th instant.*

LOUISIANA.

LOUISA.—The Concordia *Intelligencer*, of the 19th instant, says:—

We are sorry to be informed that this scourge of ancient Egypt has appeared in our vicinity.

As far as we can learn, these depredators commenced their ravages in Texas the last of April and the beginning of last month, and have been moving eastward.

Less than a week since, some gentlemen, riding down from Tensas Parish, past the "Maringo" plantation, some five or six miles above Vidalia, felt swarms of this insect coming like hail against their umbrellas. At first they thought them grasshoppers, but found them locusts. We know not their mission in Louisiana—what they are about, or what they intend to do.

Since writing the above, we are sorry to be informed that the locusts in our vicinity are far more numerous than we had anticipated. The fine, large cotton plantation owned by GEORGE BALSTON, Esq.—"The Waverley"—has had its crops materially injured by them already.

THE OHIO WINE CROP.—The Ohio wine crop is estimated at 500,000 gallons. The quantity bottled by Mr. LONGWORTH this season is 150,000 bottles, and with that added to his previous stock, he has now in cellar full 800,000 bottles, mostly quarts, of which 20,000 are Isabella. The demand rapidly increases.

☞ New wheat sold at Montgomery, Ala., on the 9th, at $1 50 ℔ bushel.

AMERICAN FLOWERS IN ENGLAND.—In connection with Cremore Gardens must be mentioned the collection of American flowers now on show in Ashburnham Park. Altogether, the collection forms one of the most magnificent specimens of floriculture ever brought together. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE and the Princess MARY honored the private view on Monday with their presence; and the grounds during the afternoon were crowded with fashionable company. The exhibition will continue open for some time to come.—*London Press*

BREADSTUFFS FOR EUROPE.—The ship *Lancaster* cleared from Philadelphia for Liverpool on Wednesday last, with the following cargo, which is believed to be the largest cargo of breadstuffs ever cleared from that port: 4,399 sacks of Wheat, 5,170 do. Corn, 19,179 bushels Wheat, 11,229 do Corn, and 7,000 barrels Flour. The above is equal to 18,287 barrels Flour.

☞ The number of cattle that have passed over the Central Railroad during the month of May amounted to the enormous sum of 87,000. During the same period last year the whole number was can than 38,000.—*Albany Argus.*

DEFALCATION.—The Dayton (O.) *Journal* states that DAVID CLARK, proprietor of the Dayton *Empire*, and the Treasurer of Montgomery County, is a defaulter to the amount of forty-five thousand dollars. It adds that notice of the default has, by order of the commissioners, been served upon those individuals who are securities upon the bond.

☞ The steamer *Brentford* cleared, a few days since, from Toronto for Montreal with 10,000 bushels of wheat destined for Liverpool. The cargo will be transhipped at Montreal to the iron clipper *Mohawk*. The grain is owned by THOS. BURNSWICK, of Toronto, who has also large quantities of flour in transit to Liverpool. So we learn from the Toronto *Globe*.

How to Prepare Strawberries for the Table.

Now that strawberries are abundant and extensively used by all classes, the following receipt for preparing them for the table cannot prove valueless: "Place as many berries as will form one layer at the bottom of the dish, and sift some fine loaf-sugar over them; then place another layer and sift again. When there are five or six layers, cut a fresh lemon and squeeze all over them. Before helping, let them be gently disturbed, that they may have the benefit of the lemon-juice and sugar."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, June 24—5 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and wanted at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pearls, and $6 87½@$6 43½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,800 lbs. American Yellow brought 27½c.@28c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand continues moderate at essentially unchanged prices. Supplies, not large, but fair for the season.

BRICKS—In fair request, at steady rates.

CANDLES—Have not varied much. Stocks, pretty ample; demand, moderate; prices, supported.

COFFEE—Privately, a tolerably satisfactory business transpired, including sales of 600 pkgs. Java at 14½c.@14¾c.; some Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11¼c.@11½c., and 2,800 bags Rio at prices ranging from 10¾c.@11½c. ℔ lb. By auction, sales were made of 3,700 bags Rio at from 9¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Unchanged.

COTTON—Can now be obtained as low as 11c. for Middling Uplands, 11¼c.@11½c. for do. Gulfs, and proportionate rates for other descriptions; but the article is in limited request, buyers anticipating a still easier market.

FEATHERS—Are in light supply and fair demand, at full prices.

FISH—Dry Cod are moderately active, at old figures. A fair inquiry exists for Mackerel, which are without change in value. Herring appear dull and heavy.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits considerable activity and buoyancy. The demand is fair for home use, and good for shipment, especially to French ports. The receipts from the interior are less extensive, and receivers are not over-anxious to realize. The sales since our last include about 14,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$4 50@$5 20
Ordinary State	5 20@ 5 46
Straight State	5 46@ 5 56
Favorite and Extra State	5 60@ 6 10
Inferior to Good Michigan	4 75@ 5 25
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 50@ 5 95
Common to Good Ohio	5 60@ 6 10
Fancy Michigan	5 20@ 5 30
Fancy Ohio	6 00@ 6 20
Extra Michigan	5 85@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	5 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 6 00
Extra Michigan	5 50@ 10 00

Canadian is steadily improving, the sales since our last having amounted to about 2,400 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 55@$6 ℔ bbl. Southern is brisker and dearer. The sales, since our last, comprise about 3,900 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $5 25@$6 75, and $10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid at $3@$4 50 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 00@$3 93 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 10@$3 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Quiet and somewhat nominal. By auction, sales were made to-day of about 2,500 boxes Sicily Lemons at $1 87½@$3 50; and 1,600 boxes do. Oranges at $3 50@$3 67½ ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is still freely dealt in, chiefly by shippers, at tolerably uniform prices. The sales since our last add up nearly 90,000 bushels, including inferior to very good Canadian White, at $1 37½@$1 61; do. Red, (club) at $1 50; Western Mixed at $1 48; Ordinary to Good do. Red at $1 36@$1 47; and Southern Mixed at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Rye continues in good request at full rates. The sales since Saturday reach about 21,000 bushels, mostly at 83c.@84c. ℔ bushel. Oats continue to improve in demand and value. They now command 57c.@58c. for Ohio and Lake, 35c.@37c. for State, and 33c.@34½c. for Jersey, ℔ bushel. Corn, of desirable quality, is sparingly offered and is in good request at rising prices, with sales reported since our last of about 60,000 bushels at 44c.@46c. for unsound, heated and damp; 58c.@57½c. for sound mixed Southern; 68c.@60c. for Southern yellow; 58c.@60c. for round yellow; 56c.@56c. for common to choice Southern white; 58c.@59c. for round white; and 50c.@56c. for sound Western mixed, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 600 bales River purchased at 50c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Light receipts and reduced supplies induce greater confidence among factors, but only a limited demand prevails for most kinds, and prices are essentially unchanged.

HOPS—Sell slowly at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb. Market fairly supplied and dull.

IRON—There were 100 tons Scotch Pig taken at $21@$23, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Unaltered.

LEAD—Inactive and somewhat nominal.

LEATHER—With a limited supply and demand, domestic-tanned Sole rules quiet, yet steady.

LIME—Rockland is at 80c. for Common, and $1 12½c for Lump, ℔ bbl. Demand moderate.

MOLASSES—Desirable lots are rare and needed at our quotations; New-Orleans, 52c.@54c; Porto Rico, 44c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 41c.@45c.; and clayed Cuba, 36c.@39c., ℔ gallon.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 17.—MOLASSES—The rates still tend upward, and some 400 bbls. have been taken at 45c.@49c. ℔ gallon for fermenting to choice reboiled, the transactions including one lot of 129 bbls at the outside rate.

NAILS—Are salable and firm, as before quoted.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is plentier and more inquired for at $3 87½@$3 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is in pretty active request and is firm at 37c.@38c. ℔ gallon. Supply fair. Tar is more freely offered,—but it is in slack demand at regular prices. Resin attracts increased attention and is now worth $1 62½@$1 65 for Common, ℔ 310 lbs.; and $3 50@$6 50 for No. 1 and White, ℔ 280 lbs. Pitch is dull and nominal.

OILS—Whale and Sperm rule quiet at old figures Olive is moderately inquired for and is steady. Linseed is still retailing freely at 82c.@88c. ℔ gallon; large lots are quoted at 80c. ℔ gallon, but scarce and inactive. Lard Oil ranges from 65c.@90c. ℔ gallon, with a dull and languid market.

PROVISIONS—Pork is decidedly brisker and dearer,—sales having transpired since our last of about 2,100 bbls, in lots, closing at $20 for Mess; and $17 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quite scarce, and in fair request, at 9¾c.@10¼c. for Hams; 5c. for Shoulders, and 8¼c.@8¾c. for Rough Sides, ℔ lb. Bacon is still in very light supply and demand, at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is scarce, needed, and rising; sales since our last reach about 500 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady; the sales since our last consist of 400 bbls. at $7 25@$8 for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $8 75@$12 25 for repacked do., and $13 50@$13 50 for extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef new commands $15@$15 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $13@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for common to very good State; 21c.@22c. for Prime and choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of 200 tcs. at $3 62½@$4 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Dull and heavy, as previously represented.

SOAP—150 boxes Castile changed hands at former rates.

SUGARS—Are essentially unaltered; the sales since our last comprising about 900 hhds. Cuba, &c., mainly at from 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—We heard that 15,000 lbs. prime found buyers at yesterday's prices.

TOBACCO—Continues quiet, but the inquiry is better, and prices are very firm; the sales since Friday include 24 hhds. Virginia at 7¾c.@12½c., 24 hhds. do. at 7c.@8½c., 166 bales Havana (part for export,) on private terms, and 190 cases Seedleaf at 6¾c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 660 bbls. Jersey, Ohio, and Prison were effected at 30c.@31c., chiefly Ohio and Prison at 31c. ℔ gal.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was reported today at about previous rates. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. asked ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; Resin, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc. Heavy Goods, 30s.@35s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. E. POILLON & CO. (Importers and dealers.) 42 Murray-st.

Grate and Furnace Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & H. Jackson & Bros.) No. 321 Broadway, one door from 16th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron Mounts, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Broker).....69 Wall-st.

Boat and Gar Hammer.
From 200 to 300 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. DIGGINS, & SON, 239 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 102 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....139 Water-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....303 Washington-st.
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 35 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and Rough Rolled.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....87 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In the City, in quantity, two-story brick houses, on Fulton-st., between Nassau and Dean-sts., with Lots 20x100 each. Terms, 2-yrs. and 3-yrs. Also, in Brooklyn, one of the most desirable locations, fine houses, all the modern improvements, lot 25x100 each. For particulars, inquire of FOSTER & LOUDON, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or H. F. CRANE, 39 Gold-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND THEIR ADDRESS WE HAVE FOR SALE—Situated in Westchester County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The health is very and the land good. Price $1,800, which is less than the cost. Apply at No. 148 Murray-st. J. L. HARBROUCK.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City building lots, or a smaller house. House and lot south side of Seventy-third, between Clinton and Court-sts., Brooklyn. Lot 25x100. House—2-story, brown-stone, 8x22—with pleasant grape arbors, &c. Apply to HARRISON & DURRALL, No. 14 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large 2-story, basement, cellar and high steep roof, on 52d-st., between 3d and 4th ave., 24 feet front and 40 feet deep. Lot 100 feet. Price $4,200; rent $400. Inquire of D. ROBINS, No. 138 Lexington-av. Bill on the house.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On an extensive view of the Sound, nine miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport depôt. The house is 42x52, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DE PEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 60 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated, 1 mile north of Claverack village and Hudson River Institute, and 4 miles from the city of Hudson, containing 37 acres of good quality land, well supplied with water and fruit trees; buildings almost new. Price $4,500. Terms of payment accommodating. Possession given 1st of April next. Address the subscriber, at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.
JOHN MCKINSTRY.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cornwall. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale a new two story dwelling house, containing 6 rooms, besides pantry, closets, &c.; upon the grounds are a new barn, well, garden, and a variety of fruit and ornamental trees; the place is planted, and is about ten minutes' ride from the N. Y. & N. H. Railroad Depôt. A fine Park is laid out in front of the house, and set full of young, thrifty elm and maple trees. For further information, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.
JOHN ELWOOD, Norwalk, Conn.

WESTPORT, June 24.

$3,700.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Boston Turnpike, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County, one mile from Mount Vernon Depôt; a new and roomy house, containing 14 rooms and cellar, a stable and carriage house, and 3 three-quarters of an acre of land. Possession immediately. Apply to M. K. COUENS & CO., No. 297 Broadway, New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE—A mile south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 2 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.

The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., in easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads and steamboats, and within a drive of an hour and a half from the City.

These lots are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.

To purchasers, who have no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services. By reason the advantages to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the buildings and improvements under his direction for 5 per cent on the bills, by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.

Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work-shops for a reasonable compensation.

For terms, particulars, &c., apply to us on the premises.
THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
T. G. STEVENS LUDLOW,
and
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

ROSE COTTAGE, YONKERS, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 116 26th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 3 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 hatch, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 144 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 303 West-st., or No. 65 East 20th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 20th-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Ninety-two acres, with or without crops; possession to suit the purchaser; on the Purchase Road, 5½ miles from Rye Depôt; the same from White Plains. Building in good repair; house large, plazza on three sides; delightfully situated on high ground, amid ample shade trees, commanding an extensive prospect of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country; soil excellent and well watered; fruit in great abundance, &c. A property combining beauty and healthiness of location, with like facilities of access to the City, schools, churches, &c., is seldom offered. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to F. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY SEAT—And difference paid in cash—About 16½ acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown, 2 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by plankroad from Green point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. Is most admirably located for village lots, country seat or villa sites.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling-house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry depôt. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of WALTER CORLIES.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—At a great bargain, about 7 lots of ground situated on Pacific-st., near Nostrand-av., 20 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry, and very near to the Fulton-av. Railroad. The lots are planted with the choicest fruit, and in a first-rate neighborhood. Gas pipes are now laid in Pacific-st. Price $2,400, half on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN I. DRAKE, No. 38 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A two-story and basement house, with four lots of ground, fruit trees, &c., situated in Adams-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, within three minutes' walk of the Myrtle-av. cars, or the South 5th-st. stages. Inquire of Mr. MARSTON, No. 38 Tompkins-st., New-York, or of WM. W. MARSTON, corner of Bushwick and Myrtle ave., plank road, Brooklyn, Eastern District.

FOR SALE—At New-Hamburg, at the Hudson, two beautiful sites and 10 acres of land, fully prepared for building, with splendid views; 5 minutes walk from the depôt, in the immediate neighborhood of Messrs. Bartlett, Wemoss, Hemingway, &c.; churches in the neighborhood; classical school only two miles from the premises. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—Four beautiful brown-stone front buildings, cor. 7th-av. and 43d-st.; also several buildings of first class, in the vicinity of Murray Hill. Inquire or address S. M. FOWLER, No. 114 West 32d-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT—On the Hudson River, near Yonkers, about 27 acres, with a superior house, porter's lodge, carriage house, &c. Grounds finely shaded. Half in park and half in cultivation.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.

BROADWAY PARK PROPERTY—No. 10.

FOR SALE—A beautiful building site for a country seat, near Glove-road, of 6 or more lots. Large full-grown shady and fruit trees are on the ground. Will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FARMS WANTED—WORTH FROM $1,000 TO $10,000—We want customers for farms that we have in our lists; 50 to 150 acres of well cultivated and well fenced land, suitable for grazing, dairy, gardening or general agricultural purposes, as near the City as possible, within 100 miles and of easy access, with a large house, old or new, furnished, and necessary outbuildings, in good repair, and with an abundant supply of good water and the requisite proportion of woodland. Any party, broker or principal having a suitable place in a healthy and convenient situation, of easy access by railroad or water communication, to dispose of cheap for cash, in New-Jersey, on or near the line of the Central or Morris and Essex Railroad, or in any of the river counties, on either bank or within view of the Hudson—the west side and above West Point preferred—or in Orange or Ulster Counties, on the Walkill or Shawangunk Rivers, Esopus or Rondout Creeks, or in the vicinity of Goshen, Chester or Middletown, New-York, or near the Erie Railroad line, will meet with prompt attention and a cash purchaser, by addressing "FARMER & CO." at the Times-Office, New-York City, with full particulars of location, quantity, quality and condition of land, size and condition of house, price per acre, and all the necessary information. A cheap, substantial farm, and large, well built plain house, in good repair, and nothing fancy or expensive, is what is desired, and, if necessary, the farming implements and stock, if suitable, would be purchased.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 30th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COOKCROFT & SELDING, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE—In Brooklyn for a term of years, a moderate sized house in a good neighborhood. Would prefer one near the Fulton Ferry. Address Box 2,190 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—That elegant mansion, at South Oyster Bay, all in complete order. It will accommodate a large family. The garden is planted and ice-house filled. It commands a fine view of the bay and ocean, with every facility for fishing, sailing and bathing. It is easy of access to the City, and will be let low for the season, or until next Spring. Apply to J. W. ALLEN, No. 67 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3-story brick house No. 179 East 16th-st., with modern improvements; lot 118 feet deep, in the immediate vicinity, and west of Stuyvesant-square; possession given on the 1st of July; rent moderate.

HOUSE TO LET.—A desirable house, with pleasant yard, hot and cold bath water, in 41st-st., between 1st and 2d ave. Rent moderate.
DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 191 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 46 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

MODERN BUILT COTTAGE TO LET—1½ miles from the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. It will be ready for occupancy; the house is in perfect order, furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping; there is a large garden, well stocked with vegetables, berries, &c. Also large room for horses and carriages. Possession given immediately. Apply to ROBERT READE, No. 160 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Near the City for the Summer season and longer if not sold; a most delightful Summer retreat at Fordham, 12 miles from the City Hall and overlooking Harlem River with a partial view also of the Hudson. House partly furnished. Rent $200 per month. For particulars, inquire of A. P. MAN or T. HAILEY, No. 64 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful.
DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 191 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET—In the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. A furnished cottage, with garden and fruit. Apply to W. WILSON, No. 5 Lafayette Place.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Astor House, adjoining those occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 6th-av.

LOFTS TO LET—At No. 96 Crosby-st., in the rear of Broadway, one door below Prince, 3 lofts, each 25x80, for manufacturing purposes or drill rooms, well lighted and adapted for any similar purposes. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 98 Bowery, corner of Canal.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHEAP FURNITURE—Sofas, tables, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, stoves, or pots, pans, kettles, tubs, washboards, &c., at the Cost cost office of THOS. O'NEILL.

OFFICE TO LET—Suitable for a merchant, second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 6th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts., 1,000 horse power and 180,000 square feet of first-class rooms. Also for sale one 16-horse engine and boiler; one large blower and a superior copper worm heater. Inquire on the premises before 10 A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 10 and 21 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Gold-st. Apply to J. G. HULL & SON, No. 106 Gold-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 66 Water-st., between Pike and Pearl-sts.

MEDICAL.

TO THE AFFLICTED,
A MEDICAL WONDER,
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA
In their most inflamed forms;
ALSO,
Scrofula, Old Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Great Prostration of Blood, Bad Blood, Pimples, Blotches, Pains, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Dyspepsia, &c.; Coughs from Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Asthma, Inflamed Consumption.
Also, for the Ear.
Are most certainly cured by this great purifying medicine.
A thousand cases have been cured, and published in the Sun, Times, Herald, and other papers, after all other remedies had failed.
SCROFULA.
A lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the well known Brewery dry goods store, No. 116, has just been cured of a case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, and of so stubborn and distressing a nature, that many of the most scientific of the medical profession had failed to cure or find a cause for. Mr. Gilley will most cheerfully give any information in relation to the most extraordinary cure, to any person who may call on him.
Mrs. Bennett, No. 127 Mercer-st.—This lady had suffered for years, until life became intolerable; some of the sloughs had consumed the flesh to the shell and bones. She was cured in a month.
ULCERS.
W. JARVIS, Esq., No. 207 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, was afflicted for years with a destructive ulcer on the leg, resulting in the bone. After the physicians had exhausted his skill on it, he requested a convalescent at the cost, which was cured in a few days.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ULCERS TEN INCHES IN LENGTH, AND REACHING TO THE BONE.
Mr. Wm. McGarrigan, No. 52 Reade-st., was lately cured of several horrible ulcers on the leg, one of which was ten inches long, and had discharged several pieces of bone. Mr. McGarrigan had been attended by able physicians, who were unable to arrest the progress of this dangerous case, which the Life Balsam perfectly cured in a very short time.
DYSPEPSIA.
Mr. James McKim, whose office is at No. 48 Front-st., was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia of the severest kind for years, when he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam.
RHEUMATISM.
Mr. T. Jamieson, No. 160 44th-st., was a cripple most of the time during four years; his knees were swollen to twice their natural size, and the pains he endured were most intense. One bottle enabled him to walk, and three completed the cure.
SEVERE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMAT

AUCTION SALES.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO.—Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] University-place, corner [illegible]-st., HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe. All [illegible] in order by [illegible]. Consisting in part of

PARLOR FURNITURE—Superb French plate pier glasses, elegant suite carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson brocatel; elegant crimson satin and lace window curtains to match; suite carved rosewood parlor furniture covered with blue and white brocade; window curtains to match; Wilton velvet carpets; superb carved rosewood centre-tables; carved rosewood pianoforte, made by Stodart; rosewood quartette tables; elegant Chinese vases; mantel and etagere ornaments of bronze, China, ormolu and parian; a superb parlor organ, piano-forte [illegible], with [illegible], bells, drums and triangles.

Also—A small and choice collection of original ancient and modern oil-paintings, fine line engravings.

DINING ROOM—Carved oak en suite, rich oak sideboard and buffet arm chairs, in reps; extension diningtable, extra wide and long; China dinner and tea sets; cut-glass ware, champagne goblets, wines, decanters, cutlery, &c.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Carved mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands; elegant carved mahogany armoire à glace; black walnut cottage bedsteads and bureaus, China gilt toilet sets; heavy curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, bedding; carved mahogany sofas, chairs, and arm chairs in reps and hair cloth, bookcases, &c.

Also, a large and complete assortment of kitchen furniture in good order.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER, HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THURSDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.—Large and peremptory sale of superior made cabinet furniture, iron bedsteads, settees, 16 rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, silver-plated tea sets, castors, knives, forks, spoons, &c., French plate mantel and pier mirrors, in large variety, oil-paintings, &c. The cabinet furniture consists of several rosewood suites, covered in brocatel, plush, hair cloth, &c.; etageres, rosewood marble-top centre tables, pier do., one superior wardrobe, cost $[illegible], made by Weeks, bookcases, rosewood writing cabinets, music stands, rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, en suite, plain and ornamented enameled chamber suites, pure horse-hair mattresses and paillasses, Gothic and French bedsteads, oak buffets, sideboards, [illegible], suitable for dining-rooms, oak chairs, cane-seat and covered with reps, lounges to match, oak, mahogany and walnut extension dining tables, 12 and 14 feet long, superior make and finish, elegant Chinese bedstead, cost $300, [illegible] carved walnut library table, very valuable, parlor [illegible], &c., together with a variety of French China tea ware, dinner sets, rich vases, clocks, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale. Goods packed for shipping on the premises.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following hypothecated bonds:

$[illegible],000 Knox County Indiana 6 per cent. bonds, redeemable in 1875, interest payable in New-York on 1st March in each year.......$1,000 each

$[illegible],000 Davies County Indiana 6 per cent. bonds, redeemable in 1877—interest payable in New-York on 1st March in each year.......$1,000 each

Also, $[illegible],000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 7 per cent. 2d mortgage bonds due 1864.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL FURNITURE—Of a family declining housekeeping—TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 142 East 13th-st., near 2d-av. The sale will include one superior rosewood 7-octave piano, and one do. 6-octave mahogany, in perfect order; two rosewood parlor suites, rosewood etagere, centre tables, hall stand, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth in halls, chamber furniture, dining-room do., table cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. The above is in fine order, having been used but two months, and must be positively sold and removed from the premises on day of sale. For particulars see catalogue at sale, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 442 Broadway.

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALES of 1 rosewood and 1 mahogany piano forte, 1 mahogany bookcase, 1 mahogany sideboard, household furniture, &c.—FRANKLIN, NICHOLS & CO. will sell, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom No. 65 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., by order of Henry Glackmayer, assignee for William T. Jackson, one rosewood and one mahogany piano forte, one mahogany bookcase, one mahogany sideboard; also a quantity of second-hand furniture, and 6 rosewood parlor suites, mahogany and rosewood sofas, centre, card and fancy tables, parlor, rocking, and [illegible] chairs, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mirrors, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A BAKER'S STOCK AND FIXTURES; ALSO, 160 SHARES STAGE COMPANY STOCK.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 1, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 419 6th av., the entire stock contained in said store, consisting of flour, confectionery, bakers' implements, &c.; horse, wagon, harness, &c. Also, 160 shares stage company stock, sundry notes, and all the other property assigned to the subscriber by Franklin A. Collins for the benefit of his creditors. E. B. WESTON, Assignee.

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at Salesroom No. 65 Nassau-st., will be sold—One superior brown 6-year-old Morgan mare, just from Vermont, and sound in every respect; was recently purchased for $400, an excellent saddle animal for a lady. Also, one superior light wagon, in excellent order, nearly new and very strongly and well built. Also, one single silver-mounted harness. The whole of the above will positively be sold, without reserve.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER, HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 12 o'clock, 8 rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, 4 of which cost $350, each made by [illegible] & Brother, of New-York, of superior tone and finish, worthy the attention of the trade and those in want of good instruments; 2 made by Wm. Lindeman, 1 cost $[illegible]; also about 20 piano stools and covers, altogether forming the richest collection of piano-fortes offered this season. Now on exhibition, can be packed for shipping on the premises.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BAGLEY & SAVAGE will sell, on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at No. 220 Spring-st., at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of parlor suites in hair and brocatel, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus and marble-top washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, dinner and tea sets, crockery, &c., cutlery, &c., &c.—together with a full assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, paintings, French mirrors, and rare articles of Chinese manufacture.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 86 Nassau-st., magnificent household furniture, consisting of richly carved rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in brocatel, velvet and hair cloth; do. marble-top bureaus, washstands, side and corner etageres, centre, sofa and pier tables; do. bookcases, secretaries, wardrobes, &c.; do. bedsteads, commodes, arm chairs, rockers, &c.; spring and hair mattresses, paillasses, &c., &c.

CHARLES R. MILLER & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 27—at East New-York, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, 318 reserved building lots, situated on Atlantic, Fulton, Van-Sicklen, and Cave [illegible]. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours, by railroad and six-cent omnibus lines. Apply, for full particulars, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 196 Broadway.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY MORNING, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, beds and bedding, oil-paintings, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE—650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, THURSDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh seasonable goods adapted to City and country trade, without reserve, for cash.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

CONSTABLE'S SALE—OF A MERCHANT TAYLOR'S STOCK—By THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer, No. 16 Spruce-st., on THURSDAY, June 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. By virtue of several executions, will be offered for sale, at the time and place above stated, a large assortment of very fine cloths, cassimeres, vestings, buttons and trimmings, of the latest style and pattern, being the stock of a first-class Broadway tailor. Will be sold in small lots, without reserve for cash. Sale positive. M. SHANDLEY, Constable.

NOTICE.—By virtue of an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I shall sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of June, at 12 o'clock, at the public Pound, 36th-st., near 3d-av., 4 shoats, [illegible] sheep, three lambs. JAMES M. ODELL, Pound-Master.

W. H. McDONALD'S AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE, NO. 15 SPRUCE-ST.—Outdoor sales of Merchandise, Furniture, &c., attended to in any part of the City. Prompt returns made of all sales, and the utmost care taken in the storage of goods. W. H. McDONALD, General Auctioneer.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED BRILLIANT FIREWORKS. LABORATORY, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.

Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to THOS. DUNKIN, SOLE AGENT, No. 10 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of [illegible] work, suited to storekeepers' sales—such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton crackers, double-headers, joss sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment of plain and exhibition FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU & LOCKWOOD, No. 209 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., upstairs.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST. ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts payable in the above city collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances on all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills on the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st. REFERENCES—Bank of America, Merchants' Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,		Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madeira,	Sienna,
Baden Baden,		Malaga,	Smyrna,
Bale,	Genoa,	Malta,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Mannheim,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Marseilles,	Stockholm,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Mayence,	Trieste,
Bologna,	Havre,	Messina,	Turin,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Milan,	Venice,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Moscow,	Vienna,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Munich,	Wiesbaden,
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Zurich.
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Nice,	
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,	
Cairo,	Liege,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 26 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July. J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and South William sts., on the 26th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies; the proposed measure being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested.

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
MORAN BROS.,
BALLIN & SANDER.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order. A. WORTH, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 Exchange-place.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS—Of the Company in this City, will be closed on and after the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 10th July, prox. The semi-annual interest due 1st July prox., on the Bonds of the Company, and on the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee issued to this Company, will be paid at this office on presentation of the [illegible] Coupons. JOHN [illegible] HILL, Sec. New-York, June [illegible], 1856.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. CO., New-York, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interest on Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, upon presentation of the Coupons. By order, THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, June 12, 1856.—NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest in all obligations of this Company, as it becomes due, will hereafter be paid, without special notice, at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, until otherwise ordered. GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 18, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.

The Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors, E. S. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO., New-York, No. 25 William-st., June 24, 1856.

INTEREST ON BONDS of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at this office on and after that date, upon presentation of the Coupons. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper, San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 86 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Haight, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Robt. L. Case,
Wm. Dennistoun, No. 236 Henry-st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Lane & Hussey,)
Edmund W. Corlies, (Corlies & Decker,)
Edward Willets, (Willets & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 33 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm. M. Abbatt, (Abbatt & Minturn,)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
Edwd. Merritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence,)
Henry Barrow, (H. H. Barrow & Son,)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
R. M. Whitlock, (R. M. & E. A. Whitlock,)
James G. Garner, (No. 22 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson,)
Richard P. Bruff, (Bruff, Brother & Seaver,)
D. Cromwell, Jr., (Woodward & Cromwell,)
S. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son,)
E. J. Donnell, No. 16 Exchange-place,
John R. Willis, (Cornells & Willis,)
George H. Beyer, (Beyer & Birdsall,)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis,)
David R. Kesler, (late No. 345 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Barney, Humphrey & Butler,
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
L. B. Wyman, No. 38 Burling slip,
Matthew Mitchell, (Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George B. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1856.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after WEDNESDAY, June 25, the Ordinance respecting DOGS found running LOOSE or at large in any street South of 42d-st. without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced. The sum of FIFTY CENTS will be paid for every dog brought ALIVE TO THE POUND, on the corner of 1st-av. and 31st-st., which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large without being properly muzzled, on presentation of the Certificate of the Pound Keeper to the Chief of Police at his office in the Park. Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, between sunrise and sunset, on the day in which they were received, on payment of expenses. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE—No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one quire to 100 reams. Ready-made paper bags always on hand.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—DIVIDEND No. 5.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1856, ordered a dividend to be paid on the 7th July next, on the arrears of interest due on Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds and scrip, registered by the subscribers to the loan of $1,600,000, under the provisions of the laws of Illinois of 1843 and 1845, for completing the Canal. The dividend will embrace the coupons due January and July, 1853, January and July, 1854, January and July, 1855, and January, 1856—seven coupons in all. And payment of interest on the registered scrip will be made in the same proportion, and at the same time. Payment of the dividend will be made at the office of the Treasurer, DAVID LEAVITT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, and the bonds, as well as the coupons, must be exhibited at the time of payment.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
DAVID LEAVITT,
JOSIAH McROBARTS,
Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, June 16, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, June 24, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Board of Managers have declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three (3) per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company for the six months ending 30th June instant, payable in the capital stock of the Warren Railroad Company of New-Jersey, on and after the 15th July, proximo, at this office.

In cases where the dividend does not amount to a share of said stock, ($50,) or there are fractions, certificates will be issued entitling the holders to full shares when presented in sufficient amounts, or they can, at their option make up the difference by a payment of the amount.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the 15th July, proximo. By order. W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same pro rata on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, 1856, payable to the shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 1st day of July next, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 to July 1. By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, New-York, June 21, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 21.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st., New-York, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment. A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY. Interest on the Construction stock of this Company, for six months, to July 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st. The transfer books of the Construction stock will be closed on the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will open July 10. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

June 21, 1856.

OFFICE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND R. R. CO., TERRE HAUTE, June 20, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable to the Eastern Stockholders at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, in and after July 1. The Transfer Books will remain closed until after July 1. CHAS. WOOD, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., New-York, June 25, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Upon the Bonds of this Company, due JULY 1st, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of Coupons at this office. J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Real Estate Bonds of the LACROSSE and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office No. 8 Wall-st. on and after 1st proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

MECHANICS' BANK, June 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, on and after the 1st day of July, proximo. The Transfer Book is closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., [illegible] Cor. Park-place, N. Y., [illegible] June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 12, 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1. E. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NEW YORK COUNTY BANK.—JUNE 20, 1856.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent., on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 1. A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $5, and less than $500, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from that date.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS. MILES, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. BELF, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent. mh12, '56-lawlyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. s27, '54-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. n23, '54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER, jy11 '55-lawlyW Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. jy18, '54-lawlyW

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1856.—An annual election for Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking-House on TUESDAY, July 1, proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 25 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Young men in want of commercial instruction should make immediate application at Mr. PAINE'S New Academies No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 292 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes $3 twelve lessons, all found. Open day and evening.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE! MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by those Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

MAY 16, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, New-York. J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at [illegible] A. M., [illegible] and [illegible] P. M. [illegible] New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8:30 and 11 A. M. and 3 and [illegible] P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 6:15, and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:30 and 11:25 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $16 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW ISLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:20 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4, 5½ and 7 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 30 minutes. Fare 20 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:			LEAVE RED BANK:		
Sunday, June 22...8	A.	M.	Saturday, June 21...5	P.	M.
Monday, June 23...7	A.	M.	Sunday, June 22...5½	P.	M.
Tuesday, June 24...8	A.	M.	Monday, June 23...11	A.	M.
Wednesday, Je. 25.8½	A.	M.	Tuesday, June 24..12		M.
Thursday, June 26.9½	A.	M.	Wednesday, Je.25.12½	P.	M.
Friday, June 27...10½	A.	M.	Thursday, June 26..1½	P.	M.
Saturday, June 28...1	P.	M.	Friday, June 27....2½	P.	M.
Sunday, June 29...8	A.	M.	Saturday, June 28..4½	P.	M.
Monday, June 30...1½	P.	M.	Sunday, June 29....3	P.	M.
			Monday, June 30...5½	P.	M.

Also, the very light drafted steamer LAURA, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING, at 6½, except Sunday, and a few other days—See her card.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT.—The steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Captain JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:			LEAVE OCEAN PORT:		
Tuesday, June 24..7½	A.	M.	Tuesday, June 24...12		M.
Wednesday, Je. 25, 8	A.	M.	Wednesday, Je. 25. 1	P.	M.
Thursday, June 26, 9	A.	M.	Thursday, June 26 2	P.	M.
Friday, June 27...10	A.	M.	Friday, June 27... 3	P.	M.
Saturday, June 28. 3½	P.	M.	Sunday, June 29... 5	P.	M.
Monday, June 30.. 8	A.	M.	Monday, June 30... 1	P.	M.
Monday, June 30.. 5	P.	M.	Tuesday, July 1... 7	A.	M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and Miller's-place.

ALBANY DAY BOAT—Steamer ALIDA, Capt. ROE, leaves pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer HERO leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Steamer ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, from foot of Chambers, Canal and Spring sts., touching at intermediate landings.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE—Horse, jet black, 15 hands high, and very fast. Wagon weighs 250 lbs., stylish and new. Price $500, for whole, address Box 3,396, Post-Office.

NEW FAMILY TOP WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE CHEAP—Made to order; taken for debt; sold low—the owner no use for it—$75; groceries taken in part pay. Apply to P. S. BROWN, 265 10th-st.

ONE-HORSE ROCKAWAY—FOR SALE CHEAP—May be seen in Flandreau's in 9th-av., near 26th-st. Apply to D. C. Hays, No. 55 Wall-st.

HORSE WANTED—In exchange for a piano. Apply to HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows: ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE, BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK, ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.			FROM LIVERPOOL.		
Saturday, April 26	......	1856	Wednesday, May 14	......	1856
Saturday, May 10	......	1856	Wednesday, May 28	......	1856
Saturday, May 24	......	1856	Wednesday, June 11	......	1856
Saturday, June 7	......	1856	Wednesday, June 25	......	1856
Saturday, June 21	......	1856	Wednesday, July 9	......	1856
Saturday, July 5	......	1856	Wednesday, July 23	......	1856
Saturday, July 19	......	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	......	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	......	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	......	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	......	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	......	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	......	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	......	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	......	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	......	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	......	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	......	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	......	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	......	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	......	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	......	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	......	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	......	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	......	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	......	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	......	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	......	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	......	1856			

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leech.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......	Wednesday, June 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York.	Wednesday, June 11.
NIAGARA, Ryrie, leave Boston.....	Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave New-York....	Wednesday, June 25.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston.	Wednesday, July 2.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York........	Wednesday, July 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston........	Wednesday, July 16.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York.	Wednesday, July 23.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$130
Second Cabin.........75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after THURSDAY, June 26. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 26.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 3, North River.

Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:
In first cabin, main saloon..........$130
In first cabin, lower saloon.........110
In second cabin......................60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post Office. For Passage or Freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The Steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—ETNA, Capt. Miller, [illegible]. JURA, [illegible]. LEBANON, Capt. Cook. [illegible] which can be obtained on board.

The staterooms are unusually large, and well ventilated. Any one wishing to take passage, is invited to visit the ship. Freight taken at moderate rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH, Saturday, 12th of July, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship LEBANON, T. COOK Commander.—This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, the 24th of July. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAMES STONE Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. The ASIA will sail on the 9th July. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES, JULY 5.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—Fifty pounds of baggage free. Ten cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through for California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Line will dispatch for Aspinwall on SATURDAY, July 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship ILLINOIS, Captain C. S. BOGGS, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship SONORA, R. L. WHITING, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

Freight to Aspinwall 70 cents per cubic foot, or 1½ cents per pound, prepaid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 4 P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND MOBILE.—U. S. Mail Steamer QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st. New-Orleans freight taken and forwarded from Mobile free of commissions. Bills lading can be procured on board, or at office of agents. No others signed. For freight or passage, apply to SMITH & PATRICK, Agents, No. 61 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscapes, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant well-made suites at low prices, for cash, at the manufactory No. 664 Broadway, below Bleecker-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay st., opposite Astor House.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—JAMES F. FREEMAN, J. CAMERON STONE, LEWIS E. BRIDGE, and ALEXANDER KNIGHT, plaintiffs, against SAMUEL S. DEAN, J. O. HARRIS, and CHARLES A. DEAN, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the 24th day of March, 1856, on seventeen hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents, and interest on nine hundred and one dollars and seventy-four cents from the 17th day of said month, and with interest on the residue of said sum of four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-two cents from the 26th day of said month, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 31, 1856. SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

And you, the said defendants, are hereby further notified that the complaint above mentioned was, on the 1st day of April, 1856, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York above mentioned. my28-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings—BARNETT JOHNSON, JEROMUS J. JOHNSON, and NICHOLAS WYCKOFF, Executors of the last will and testament of JEREMIAH JOHNSON, deceased, against JOHN VALLOT, and CATHARINE, his wife, ALEXANDER VALOT and JOHN MARIA SCHMITT.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, ALEXANDER VALOT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer, to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 197 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, April 26, 1856. GEORGE G. HASTINGS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint herein was duly filed, as above, the 11th day of June, 1856. jel8—law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—ALEXANDER RICH and SOLOMON RICH against ISAAC H. ARCHER, HENRY SCHUTTE, HORACE E. HICKOK and MATTHEW W. STARR, Jr.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants, HORACE E. HICKOK.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 3d day of May, 1856, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1856. S. F. COWDREY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of June, 1856.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1856. je4-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—FRANCES ISBORG, by her next friend, MARTIN LORIKUR, against CHARLES ISBORG.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To CHARLES ISBORG, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 31st day of May instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at No. 389 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 31st May, 1856. W. T. B. MILLIKEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, jel7-law6wW* No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of EDWARD DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ELLIOTT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of H. M. & D. E. MEEKER, No. 13 South 7th-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated May 7, 1856.

MARY ELLIOTT,
HERVEY G. LAW, } Administrators.
my14-law6mW THOMAS GIBBONS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY YOUNG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 254 Delancey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1856. MARY YOUNG, Executrix. ap9-law6mW*

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to furnish and fit up Ward School No. 28, in City-Hall Place, VIth Ward—the furniture to be in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The proposals will name the securities and their residences. The School Officers of the VIth Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed to the public interest.

New-York, June 18, 1856.

By order of the Board of School-Officers of the VIth Ward.

WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the VIth Ward.
THOMAS CLARKE, }
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, }

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed "To the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 3d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing Schoolhouse No. 34, in Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett sts., according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the Clerk's office aforesaid.

ALONZO G. REYNOLDS, }
ANDREW J. CASE, }
SANDY HIGGINS, } Committee.
STEPHEN BROOKER, }
JOHN WARRENNER, }

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until the 5th day of July, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up of the Male and Female department of Ward School No. 7, Chrystie-st., Xth Ward. The furniture to be the same style as that now in use in Ward School No. 3, Henry-st., VIIth Ward, and in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. By order of the Board of School-Officers of the Xth Ward.

DANIEL SLOTE, }
THEODORE A. WARD, } Committee.
CHARLES E. PIERCE, }

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS. NOT EXPLOSIVE. SECURED BY PATENTS. KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

The advantages possessed by this Oil are:
1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy, $4 10 worth of Kerosene giving as much light as $9 of Rape-seed oil, $13 of Whale, $26 47 of Sperm Oil, or $29 of Burning Fluid.

This Oil burns in all the Argand button-top lamps, including camphene and sylvic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.—The effect of this Oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best sperm oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. It burns magnificently in all the solar, binnacle and hand lamps; also, in signal and bowsprit lanterns. The attention of engineers, ship-owners, ship captains, ship supply men and others, is particularly requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agents for the Kerosene Oil Co., No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

ALSO,

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, white and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents, MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

PATERSON, N. J., June 16, 1856.

NOTICE.—The copartnership of ROGERS, KETCHUM & GROSVENOR is dissolved by the decease of Thomas Rogers. Either of the undersigned will use the name of the firm in liquidation. The business of manufacturing locomotive engines and other machinery, will be continued by "The Rogers' Locomotive and Machine Works," under a charter granted by the Legislature of New-Jersey.

MORRIS KETCHUM,
J. GROSVENOR.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between JESSE J. DAVIS and CHARLES H. RODGERS, in the Piano-forte Action Moulding business, is this day dissolved. The subscriber will continue the business at the old stand, No. 212 6th-st., near Avenue C, and execute all orders to the entire satisfaction of his patrons.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856. JESSE J. DAVIS.

New-York Daily Times.

Great Sale of Pure Bred Cattle at Mount Fordham.

FIRST DAY.

The sale at auction of Mr. Lewis G. Morris' seventh catalogue of pure bred domestic animals, commenced at Mount Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., yesterday morning. The fame of Mr. Morris as a breeder of cattle, sheep and swine drew together a large number of the prominent farmers of the country, and the picturesque beauty of his lands and residence attracted and delighted many ladies from this City and elsewhere. We would not for the world say a word against the presence of ladies anywhere, and do not wish to be understood as objecting to their presence at the sale yesterday, on personal grounds. But then we have, to some extent the interest of Mr. Morris at heart, in this particular; and, therefore, we have no hesitation in saying (and we say it boldly,) that gentlemen farmers from Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and Michigan, and Vermont, and Massachusetts, and Canada West, can't attend to business in the presence of a score or more of the pretty women of New-York. They get nervous—their mind is distracted, and while they are halting between calculating the value of a pure breed, and admiring the ladies in their carriages near by, down goes the bull to somebody else at half his value—the very bull that that gentleman on the right of the auctioneer has traveled all the way from Canada West to purchase. He sees that he has lost it, and he bids a desperate sum in a desperate tone, but Mr. Miller tells him he's too late, and that if he wants to secure an animal he must beware of temptation and keep his eye on the cattle-pen. The consequence of the attendance of the ladies is, therefore, an intense nervousness and loss of bulls on the part of the country gentlemen, and loss of cash on the part of Mr. Morris. But, after all, Mr. Morris has more money than he knows what to do with, and it's worth a whole herd of Devons to witness the effect of a galaxy of City beauty upon our sensitive brethren from the country. It is desirable, therefore, that a still larger number should be present to-day than yesterday, even if Pennsylvania should thereby find itself going home without a bull with a long pedigree.

The sale was advertised to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., but before Mr. Miller mounted the stand, the party, numbering between two hundred and fifty and three hundred, after having wandered over the fields, were invited to partake of a dinner at the farm-house. The walk had prepared them to receive such an invitation with as much eagerness as a due regard for the proprieties would permit. No person declined. The ladies were conducted to the house, where they were sumptuously entertained, and the gentlemen, who could not refrain from enthusiastic expressions of admiration concerning Durhams, and minute details of the peculiar qualities of Devons, and Southdowns, and Berkshires, had free scope and more than they could eat and drink in the barn. When the duties of the table had been thoroughly and satisfactorily performed, the party returned to the field and examined the cattle, sheep and swine in the various inclosures; an examination which satisfied the best informed in such matters, that it was the largest and finest catalogue of pure bred animals ever offered at a single sale in this country.

The sale commenced with short horn bulls and bull calves. The first put up was "Romeo," a red roan, calved April, 1850, bred by Marquis of Exeter, Burghley House, Stamford; imported by N. J. Becar and L. G. Morris, and selected by Mr. Morris in 1852. He won the first prize as the best bull over three years old at the New-York State Fair at Saratoga in 1853; at the American Institute, same year, and at the Fair of the United States Agricultural Society, in Boston, in 1855. The first bid was $[illegible], and he was knocked down to Brabus & Curtis, Lancaster, Ohio, for $600. The next was "Suffolk Hero," red, calved July 9, 1854, bred by N. J. Becar; got by "Marquis of Carrabas." The first bid was $[illegible], and he was knocked down to George Clark, Otsego County, N. Y., for $325. The next brought in was "Balcoui," red; calved Nov. 4, 1854, bred by Becar, and got by "Balco." The first accepted bid was $200, and he was sold to Joseph Hilton, New-Scotland, Albany County, N. Y., for $245,—very low. "Meandor," roan, calved Oct. 2, 1855, bred by Becar, was the next animal sold. The first bid was $200, and after a brisk run he was knocked down to B. & C. G. Haines, Elizabeth, N. J., for $260. His value was not in his age, but in the length of his pedigree, which can be traced back in a straight line to "one of the first families." "Jacintha's Romeo," a roan; calved Oct. 14, 1855, bred by Morris & Becar, came next. The first bid was $150, and on the seventh he was knocked down to Mr. John Hunter, Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y. "Chester," red and white; calved Oct. 21, 1855, was put up at $[illegible], and sold to David Brooks, of Avon, Livingston County, N. Y. "Orpheus," a roan; calved Dec. 22, 1855; bred by Mr. Morris, was put up at $300, and after an exciting rivalry, was knocked down to J. B. Griffen, Cold Water, Michigan, for $675. His pedigree can be traced back to the times of the Druids. "Belmont," red and white, four months old, was started at $250, and sold to Amos F. Wood, Jefferson County, N. Y., for $675. "Stanley," red and white, calved February, 1856, was put up at $150 and knocked down to Benjamin Whitlock, Westchester County, N. Y., for $230. "Barrington White," calved March 6, 1856, went up at $140 and down to Joseph Osvis, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., for $156. The "King of Algiers," two months old, red and white, and much talked about in the newspapers, was started at $350 and knocked down with great respect to Robert Gerdon, Paris, Canada West, for $400. The Youthful King, was estimated to have cost over $2 per pound. A "Bailiff," red and white, was more highly esteemed than those gentlemen generally are. He was set up at $100, and knocked down to Joseph Osvis, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., at $110. The "Bailiff" was calved May 15, 1856. The next was a lot of North Devon bulls and bull calves. The first put up was "Frank Quartly." $300 was offered immediately, and he was finally sold to Col. B. P. Johnson, of Albany, for $350. "Crusader," calved April 5, 1855, went over to Geo. D. Parish, Burlington, N. J., for $105.

A very large stock yet remains to be sold. The sale will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock, when all who enjoy seeing fine animals, will do well to be present.

The Turf for 1856.

Centreville Course, L. I.—Great Trotting Match, $1,000; Tuesday, June 24; mile heats; best three in five.

H. Woodruff, b. m. *Flora Temple* (in harness)	1	1	1
W. Peabody, b. g. *Chicago Jack* (to saddle)	2	2	2
Time.	First Heat.	Second Heat.	Third Heat.
Quarter	37½	38½	37
Half mile	1:18¼	1:18¾	1:19
Mile	2:30¼	2:30	2:30

Flora was the favorite, $100 to $50; and she won very easily in three heats.

A Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Club was formed on Monday evening, at Newark, New-Jersey.

A Slaver in Port.—It was noticed the other day, in the proceedings of the United States District Court, that the schooner *C. F. A. Cole* had been libeled and condemned for being engaged in the slave trade. Some time in May last the schooner went ashore in the Chesapeake, at the mouth of the Potomac River, and was subsequently raised and brought up to this city by several pilots, who libeled her to recover salvage. No crew was found near her or known to escape from her, and on being raised and her bottom examined, five auger holes were found in it, showing that she was cast away intentionally.

She had also a slave deck and seventy casks of water on board, together with grated hatches and other unmistakable evidences of the illicit trade she had been pursuing. An information was lodged against her for the offence, and she was taken in charge by the United States authorities. The Court decreed one half her value to the pilots as salvage, and ordered her condemnation and sale for the offence against the laws. No one has come forward to claim her, and it is not presumable that any one will do so. Having landed a cargo of slaves at some port in the West Indies her owners and crew escaped from her in the Chesapeake, casting the vessel away. [*Baltimore Sun*, 24th.

Horrible Murder.—A young married woman was murdered in a shanty near the mouth of Crow Wing River on the 10th inst. by a man named Dicks. Her husband, at the time the deed was committed, was absent at St. Anthony, where he was at work in one of the mills. A brother left that morning with a friend, [illegible] with the family. [illegible] soon after.

The condition of the body showed that the woman had been shot and then grossly outraged. The brother and friend returned upon the following day, and on entering the shanty found the body of the woman lying upon the floor, [illegible] and her baby still alive by her side. [illegible] arrested, and such was the feeling [illegible] at one time it was feared he would be lynched.—*Chicago Journal.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

Taxes.

This is the last day that taxpayers can examine and correct the assessment rolls. The Commissioner's office was very much crowded yesterday, and will be more so to-day, with those who have put off the job to the last.

A new set of books, with the assessments as corrected, will be written up immediately, to be sent in to the Comptroller by the 1st of July, who is required to transmit the same to the Board of Supervisors by the 9th of July, to be confirmed or amended, as the Board sees fit. They then go to the Tax Receiver's office for collection of the amounts assessed, which occupies till the 1st of September. The amount of property, including real and personal estate, to be taxed for the ensuing year, will vary but little from that of last year. The real estate of the City set down for 1855 was $336,970,866, and the personal property at $150,089,412—making a total of $486,995,278. There has been an unusual amount of assessments remitted during the present year by the Common Council, which will prevent the total property returned as assessed being larger than last year.

The Captured Slaver—The Circumstances that are Suspicious—Persons Implicated.

The examination in the case of Josefeo Pedro Da Cunha, charged with being engaged in assisting to fit out the alleged slaver *Braman*, was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner Morton.

Translations from the Portuguese language of a number of accounts and letters found on board the *Braman* were first offered in evidence by the District-Attorney. There were seventeen letters in all, bearing dates, Benzuela and Equornova, on the coast of Africa, Lisbon, Havana, New-York, and other places not given. Those from Berguela bore the signature, John Perado Conivallo Braga, and were directed to J. L. S. Meachabo, Havana. Those from Equornova were signed Equedo Quevedo Xavia, and were directed to Francisco A. Monbeiro and José Pedro Da Cunha, New-York. Those from Lisbon were signed Alexander J. C. Lopes, and were directed to Francisco A. Mombeiro, New-York. The letters from Havana were signed John Antonio Casal and J. P. Da Cunha, and were directed to Mr. D. Francisco and Mr. Xavia. The letters from New-York were signed L. W. Tinelli and J. P. Da Cunha, and were directed to different parties as above named. In some of these communications, it was alleged, there was reference to the Slave-trade, and implication of the correspondents and others as engaged in this business. The following extracts from the letters were held as indubitable evidence on this point:

Benguela, June 18, 1854.

Mr. J. L. S. Meachabo, Havana—*Dear Friend—Sir:* By this opportunity goes a *carrier* which has taken *twelve packages*, marked on both sides, [there is a representation of a triangle, with a cross underneath,] which are consigned to you, and I hope you will take charge of them and dispose of them at the best prices. * * *

JOHN PERADE CONIVALLO BRAGA.

Another letter from and to the same party opens "by this goes a *carrier* and takes with him thirty *packages* marked, (same mark as above,) which are consigned to you, and I hope you will take them under your charge. I dispose of them for the best with respectable persons." * * * "Be very particular to sell the packages to respectable persons, so as to net the proceeds without delay."

A third letter from and to the same party begins as follows: "On the 18th of June, 1854, I shipped on board the hermaphrodite brig, of which you had charge, thirty *packages* marked (same mark as above.) *One of them died on shore*, so that only twenty-nine were sent." The same letter subsequently *speaks of "twelve packages with the same mark* (mark as above) *on both the breasts*.

It was contended that in the letters also, and in all the letters submitted, where the same words occurred, the word *carrier* meant ship, and the word *packages* slaves.

Subsequent to the offering of the letters, the further hearing of evidence was entered upon.

John Helms testified to having examined the contents of the *Braman*; he had an inventory of the articles on board the brig, but had left it home, and would produce the same on the next day.

Lewis Brown, the cook of the *Braman*, was sworn through an interpreter, and testified to having been engaged to go as cook of the brig by the second mate; this mate told him the vessel was going to California; there was only one passenger on board, as far as he knew; he received $25 advance wages, and heard nothing about the brig's going to stop at St. Thomas.

Adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

The French Bread Riot of 1848.

Last evening, at No. 160 Hester-street, some forty Frenchmen convened in commemoration of the memory of their countrymen killed in Paris in the insurrection of June, and memorable Bread Riot during the French Revolution of 1848. Alfred Pellot officiated as Chairman. Several speeches were made in the French language, by the Chairman and Messrs. Payne and Tupper—French songs sung—German lager bier drank—and American cigars smoked. They had a good and social time, and it was late when the company dispersed.

A spirited reception was given by the boys of Mr. J. H. Partridge's Grammar School, No. 48, on Twenty-eighth-street, in the Twentieth Ward, yesterday, which was largely attended. The exercises were interesting, and the number of visitors large. The Daily Times is filed in this school as a text-book on current events, and considerable advancement has been made in composition and in history as the first result. The order and style of the school was admirable.

[Advertisement.]

Fillmore.—A life-size Photograph of Millard Fillmore, the first ever taken, was yesterday added to the collection at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

Splendid Ambrotype Portrait of Millard Fillmore, *made yesterday at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway*, on exhibition at the New-York Hotel and Astor House.

Fillmore and Fremont, Buchanan and Breckinridge, Dayton and Donelson.—Portraits, life-size, of these distinguished gentlemen on exhibition at *Brady's Gallery*, No. 359 Broadway. Small Photographs for sale, $3 each; $15 per dozen. Will be sent by express to any part of the country, on receipt of remittance.

Not less than five hundred persons yesterday visited Brady's Gallery—the interest of his superb collection being temporarily enhanced by the recent additions of Presidential Portraits.

[Advertisement.]

New School of Medicine and Pharmacy—The Last Unfolding of the Art of Healing.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. Mahin, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

Thin Summer Suits	$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	6 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	10 00
White Marseilles Vests	2 00
Check Marseilles Suits	6 00
White Duck Coats	1 50
Linen Raglan Coats	2 00

At Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

A Great Fall in Goods.—To-day the buyers of goods have a holiday. Charles Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, offer to-day their whole superb stock of goods at a discount altogether unparalleled. Many of the choicest goods of their stock—Silks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Tissues, De Laines, Lawns, Grenadines, Argentines, &c., are offered at a discount of thirty to fifty per cent. Among other great bargains, they will sell, this day, Bareges costing 25 cents to import, at 12½ cents per yard.

[Advertisement.]

Strawberries, Cherries, Peas, &c.—Persons who desire to preserve the above and other fruits in their natural flavor and freshness, throughout the year, can do so by using the infallible "Self-Sealing Can," fully and satisfactorily tested during the past year. Manufactured by Taylor & Hodgetts, Importers and Manufacturers Planished Tin Ware, No. 60 Beekman-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Ambrotypes.—Cutting's patent sealed imperishable Pictures are made Tomlinson, No. 447 Broadway. All pictures not made according to this process are worthless imitations, and are a deception and a fraud upon the public.

[Advertisement.]

The $600 Prize Drama.—The great American revolutionary production, New-York Patriots, or the Battle of Saratoga, the most successful American play ever written, is repeated this afternoon and this evening at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Life-boats are not more necessary at sea than this life-medicine. The exemption from scurvy and other scorbutic affections of the late exploring expeditions is attributed to the antiseptic action of Holloway's Pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The drama of the "Blacksmith of Antwerp," and the pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star," are attracting large and fashionable audiences to this beautiful theatre nightly. Both will be repeated to-night, with the comedy of the "Angel of the Attic." Go see them. On Monday next an immense national piece is to be produced.

[Advertisement.]

The New Remedy for Fever and Ague—Prepared by Dr. C. D. Griswold. This remedy has proved perfectly effectual in the cure of ague, is based upon a thorough knowledge of the disorder, is agreeable to take, invigorating and permanent in its effects, and fully entitled to the confidence of the public. For sale by all druggists. Lazell, Marsh & Hunn, No. 10 Gold-st., wholesale agents.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Salesmen, by acquainting themselves with the science of Phrenology, may better promote the interests of all parties, by judging at a glance, the true motives, dispositions and character of their customers. Prof. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway, gives written descriptions, with practical instruction, daily, to all who desire it.

[Advertisement.]

The "Fremont" Rocky Mountain Beaver.—A new article, but just as well adapted for the Americans as the Republicans. The only establishment where they can be procured is at Knox's, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Hyatt's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Political.

A Fillmore and Donelson Club was organized in the Third Ward of Brooklyn last evening.

Extensive arrangements have been made to receive Mr. Fillmore in Brooklyn this afternoon. A large force of military, firemen, and a number of civil societies will join in the proceedings.

Ratification Meeting.

The Republicans of Kings County will hold a ratification meeting in City Hall Park, Brooklyn, Friday evening next.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the building No. 5 Hamilton-avenue, occupied as a boarding-house and drinking saloon, and known as the "Atlantic Hotel," caught fire in the basement story and the inside of the building was very soon destroyed, leaving the bare walls standing. The building was owned by Anson Blake and valued at $6,000, which is nearly covered by insurance. The lessee was Mr. Russell Loomis, whose loss in furniture and fixtures is about $2,500, and upon which there was no insurance.

The Union Ferry Company rendered efficient assistance, by throwing water from one of Worthington's pumps on board one of the Ferry boats.

Bodies Recovered.

The bodies of all the persons known to have been drowned (three) in Gowanus Bay Sunday afternoon have been recovered.

Coroner Redding, of Brooklyn, yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown man found in the Atlantic Dock yesterday morning. The deceased was apparently about 40 years of age, and was dressed in black. The body has been in the water a long time.

School Commissioner.

The members of the Board of Kings County Supervisors from the county towns—five in number—held a meeting yesterday, and elected Dr. John Carpenter, of New-Utrecht, School Commissioner.

Indian Murder in Minnesota.—On Thursday last a party of six Chippewas came to the house of Marvin S. Whallon, near Davis' Ferry, on the Minnesota river, where they had ascertained there was living a Sioux girl named Susan, about nine years of age. This girl was taken from the Indians six years ago, and resided in the Mission family at Kaposia till the Mission was removed from that place. In the afternoon of Thursday Mr. Whallon's family made a visit to the house of a neighbor, near which Mr. W. was at work, and while there several of the Chippewas entered the house, seized the girl Susan, shot and scalped her, and then fled. She died almost instantly.—*St. Paul Pioneer*, 19th.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 24, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Mr. Geer, Mr. Jas. V. Reeve, of New-Granada, to Miss Mary Ann Birmingham, of this City.

Newark, N. J., and Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, June 23, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. James Robins, of Philadelphia, Charles L. Perkins to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Nevins.

At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, June 19, by Rev. Chas. Whitehead, his son, Henry M. Whitehead, of New-York City, to Miss Charlotte L. Freeman, of Poughkeepsie.

At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, June 12, by Rev. Mr. Austin, S. Williston Benedict, of New-York, to Mrs. Annie F. Farnsworth, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 24, Clifford, only son of Joseph and Sallie Colgate, aged 1 year, 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, *William Colgate, No. 22 East 23d-st., on Thursday afternoon*, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Monday night, June 23, of disease of the brain, *William James, eldest son of Alexander and Isabella Brandon*, aged 5 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 182 White-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Monday, June 23, suddenly, William Lewis Christian, in the 43d year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner of Morton, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, also the members of said Church, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 24, of cancer, Mrs. Eliza Smith, wife of Jacob B. Smith, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at the 7th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

In South Brooklyn, on third day morning, (Tuesday,) June 24, Elizabeth L., daughter of Andrew and Rebecca L. Dorland, of Saratoga, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 30 Cheever-place.

At Staten Island, on Tuesday morning, of convulsions, Walter, second son of Andrew and Maria Louisa Hood, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock, at his late residence. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 8 and 9 o'clock boats from New-York.

At Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., on Tuesday, June 24, Ann Mary, wife of the late Levinus Clarkson.

At Ridgefield, Conn., on Sunday evening, June 22, Walter Jones, in the 26th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 24.

$2,500	Ind. State 5s	88	1115	Erie Railroad	58¾
4,000	Virginia State 6s	97¼	50	do	58¾
1,000	do	97¾	700	do	58
5,000	do	97¾	150	do	s15 58¾
5,000	do	98	180	do	58¾
22,500	Missouri S. 6s	87½	150	do	s10 58¾
20,000	do	b30 87¾	200	do	b60 58¾
14,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	78	200	do	s15 58½
10,000	do	s60 78	100	do	b30 58¾
7,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	89	150	do	58¾
500	N. Y. C. RR. 7s	103¾	100	Harlem R.	s30 17
1,000	Erie RR. C. Bs. '71	86	50	do	17¼
1,000	H. R. RR. 1st mt.	105¾	65	Gal. & Chic. R.	112½
3,000	do	101	50	do	b60 113¾
1,000	H. R. RR. 3d Mt.	82	50	Milwaukee & Miss R.	88
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. Bs.	88	1100	Reading R.	b30 91¼
5,000	N. I. 1st Mt. G. L.	88	700	do	s60 91
16,000	Ill. C. RR. Bs.	88	550	do	b60 91½
5,000	do	b60 88¼	1300	do	b60 91¾
5,000	do	b60 88¼	200	do	91½
5,000	do	88	500	do	91¼
20	Ocean Bank	84½	100	do	b60 91½
20	do	[illegible]	200	do	s30 91¼
10	B'k of State of N. Y.	106	200	do	91½
10	Ohio Life & T. Co.	98¾	100	do	b10 91¾
10	do	97	10	Mic. So. & N. Ia. R.	98¾
15	Albany Insur. Co.	110	100	do	98½
15	Knicker. Insur. Co.	100	300	do	98½
25	Mich. Cen. RR. cvg.	98	700	do	b10 98¾
500	Canton Co.	22¾	300	do	b30 98¾
20	do	22	200	do	s30 98
100	Nic. Tran. Co.	18	615	do	b10 98¾
100	do	b60 18	50	do	98
20	Penn. Coal Co.	101½	50	Panama R. R.	b30 104½
50	do	101½	300	do	b60 104¾
300	do	b60 102	400	Cl. & Pitts. R. R.	b60 65
1100	Cum. Coal Co.	22	200	do	65
100	do	b30 22	200	do	65
50	do	s30 22½	200	do	b60 65
100	do	b30 22	100	do	65
100	do	s30 22	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	77½
300	do	22	100	do	77½
300	do	b60 92¼	200	do	77¾
100	do	b30 92¾	400	do	77¾
400	N. Y. Central Rail.	93	300	do	b60 77½
200	do	93¼	200	do	s30 77½
300	do	93¾	300	do	s30 77
100	do	s30 93¾	150	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b3 98
100	do	b7 93¾	30	do	b60 98¾
100	do	b60 93¾	100	do	b30 98
50	do	b30 93¾	94	do	s3 98
100	do	b60 93¾	50	do	98¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b3 100			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by Simeon Draper:

$24,000 Mich. Sou. R.R. 7s, 1869..Int. add.	84¼@84¾
100,000 Bellv. & Ill. R.R. 1st mtg..Int. add.	84¾@85¾
4,000 Clev. & Pitts. R.R. Conv..Int. add.	76
1,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 2d mtg..Int. add.	96¾
25 shares Atlantic Bank	84¾
1 share Rutgers Female Institute	53¾

Adrian H. Muller will hold his weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	88	50	M. So. & N. Ia. RR. b60	98¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.	89	21	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	88¾
25	Mech. Banking As.	102	25	do	88
100	Cumberl. Coal Co.	22	1300	Reading R. R. s60	91¼
100	do s30	21¾	500	do b3	91½
100	do b60	22	100	do b60	91¾
800	New-York Cent. R.	93¾	500	do	91¾
10	Wis. L. Shore R. R.	72	400	do b3	91¾
200	Erie Railroad s10	58¾	12	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	77½
730	do	58¾	40	do	77¾
100	do b30	58¾	25	do	77
400	do b3	58¾	100	do	77¾
100	do s60	58¼	200	do b60	77¾
100	do b30	58¾	100	do b60	77¾
300	do	58¾			

Tuesday, June 24—P. M.

Another large business was done on the Stock Exchange to-day. A further advance of ½@1 ₩ cent. was had in State Stocks and some of the Railway Bonds. In Road shares there was a considerable amount of realizing, as usual on a sudden and decided rise, after several weeks of dullness. We have reason to suppose that large private sales were made by Bull to Bear, at the extreme rates of yesterday, and this had the silent effect to diminish the buoyancy of the market. Erie, New-York Central, Toledo, and the two Michigan Roads, were ¼@½ ₩ cent. easier this afternoon. Milwaukee, Pennsylvania Coal, and Wisconsin Lake Shore, were ½@1 ₩ cent. firmer, and Reading quite steady, under heavy operations in the Stock. There was less business than yesterday in Illinois Central Bonds, but they were firm. For Virginia Six ₩ cents as much as 98 was paid for immediate delivery, and for Missouris 87¾, buyer 30 days. There was a good, free-going general market through the day, followed by a somewhat dull closing.

The Money Market continues to work very easy. There is more activity in demand loans among the Brokers, consequent on the improved movement at the Stock Exchange; but the offerings of mercantile paper outside of Bank are limited, and they are but moderate in the regular way of discount at 7 ₩ cent. The Importers are making considerable settlements at this season with their Bankers, and these, being added to the demand for remittances on account of the July dividends, have kept the rates for Foreign Bills very firm for the packet to-morrow, and have added to the Gold shipment which is likely to reach about $1,500,000. The *Alma* on Thursday and the *Arago* on Saturday will also take some additional sums, and the total for the week will probably more than equal the expected receipts by the California packet of 5th June. Allowing, however, for two and a quarter millions, the comparative result of the Export movement in May and June from this City and Boston will fall below that *of last year*; and the Banks enter July stronger in Specie, and with the use of $14,000,000 additional City Deposits and Country Bank balances.

The Board of Brokers have determined to omit their second meeting on Saturdays through the Summer months, and it is pleasant to hear that a movement is on foot among the leading banking and shipping houses for closing their offices at an early hour on the same day, to afford their employes an opportunity for recreation during the hot weather.

Mr. Isaac Townsend has been made Vice-President of the Bank of the State of New-York.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $142,278; paid out $60,540; and held at the close a regular balance of $6,804,895.

It appears that the Gold news from Australia, received in London a few days before the *Atlantic* sailed, had a more decided effect on the Funds than our Liverpool correspondent reported in his summary. The present quotation (94@94⅛) for Consols is *ex-dividend*, against 94⅛@⅝, by the previous packet, with the half-yearly dividend included; so that, allowing 1½ ₩ cent. interest off, there is an actual rise of 1 ₩ cent.

It is stated that the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, in declaring 5 ₩ cent. dividend for July, show a net earning of *nine per cent.* on their capital for the half-year, leaving the liberal surplus of 4 ₩ cent. to construction and contingencies. The Wisconsin Lake Shore Company will declare 4 ₩ cent. out of an earning for the half-year of 5 to 6 ₩ cent., the Road being completed. *The Chicago and Milwaukee (Southern* section of the Lake Shore line) will probably declare 10 ₩ cent. *as from the opening. The Company* have made some extensive depôt purchases *in Chicago, on an issue of $100,000 Income 10 ₩* cent. Bonds.

The general Markets to-day, were tolerably active. Breadstuffs continued in lively demand, mainly for export, at rising prices. Receipts rather light. Pork advanced 50 cts. ₩ bbl., with a brisk inquiry, in part to fill contracts. Cotton ruled quiet and languid. Coffee and Sugars were in better request, at full rates. Freights appeared about the same.

Savings Banks of the State of New-York.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

From the official statements to the Legislature appears that the total deposits on hand on the 1st January last, was:

City of New-York	$28,128,575 25
City of Brooklyn	2,457,544 20
Remainder of State	5,506,642 22
Total	$36,112,764 67

The investments of the Banks at the same time, were:

	Mortgages.	Stocks.	Real Estate.	Cash, &c.
New-York City	$12,987,582	$12,895,896	$715,462	$2,941,803
Brooklyn	1,408,137	862,442	62,680	212,033
Remainder State	2,622,287	903,763	163,923	1,940,945
Total	$17,020,006	$14,662,101	$942,136	$5,033,981

Showing the following totals:

New-York City	$29,539,949 00
Brooklyn	2,545,262 02
Remainder State	5,640,062 89
Total	$37,725,273 91
Deposits as above	36,112,764 67
Surplus	$1,612,509 24

The amount of deposits and of withdrawals during the year, were *as follows:*

	Deposits.	Withdrawn.	In. deposits
New-York City	$12,486,373 20	$11,978,630 60	$507,643 51
Brooklyn	1,260,058 12	1,162,286 76	97,776 36
Remainder State	5,409,886 80	5,076,591 80	333,296 91
Total	$19,156,318 12	$18,217,508 34	$938,796 78

The number of depositors on the 1st of January, 1855 and 1856 were as follows:

	Jan. 1, 1855.	Jan. 1, 1856.	Inc. 1856.
New-York City	124,283	132,797	8,516
Brooklyn	11,200	12,363	1,163
Remainder State	27,870	31,022	3,152
Total	163,352	176,181	12,829

The whole amount of deposits on hand on the 1st of January being $36,112,764 67, and the number of depositors 176,181, shows an average amount of $205 04 to the credit of each depositor.

The following table will show the interest received during the year by the banks on their investments:

	On mortgages.	Other sec'ties.	Total.
New-York City	$881,941 94	$814,306 58	$1,696,250 52
Brooklyn	98,034 59	29,692 29	127,727 88
Remainder State	166,873 29	129,517 42	296,390 72
Total	$1,146,850 78	$973,516 40	$2,117,379 12

The amount paid for interest by, and the expenses of the banks, were as follows:

	Int. paid.	Expenses.	Total.
New-York City	$1,478,170 96	$118,121 98	$1,596,292 93
Brooklyn	100,694 90	17,226 44	119,921 34
Remainder State	223,973 73	32,279 54	256,253 22
Total	$1,802,839 55	$169,627 24	$1,972,477 54

Showing a profit on the business of the year as follows:

	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.
New-York City	$1,696,250 51	$1,596,292 93	$99,947 64
Brooklyn	127,727 88	119,921 34	7,806 54
Remainder State	296,390 73	256,253 22	37,149 40
Total	$2,117,379 12	$1,972,477 54	$144,901 58

The Legislative report of the business of the year 1854 included only the statements of the Savings Banks in New-York City and Brooklyn. In these cities the deposits and withdrawals for the two years were:

	1854.		1855.
Deposits	$12,411,536 32		$13,746,227 32
Withdrawals	15,734,061 08		13,140,916 46
Decrease	$3,322,525 76	Increase	$605,410 87

The investments by the City and suburban Savings Banks, are:

Banks.	Mortgages.	Stocks.	R'l Est.	Cash on ha.
Bank for Savings	$3,9[illegible],486	$4,644,14[illegible]	$174,532	$[illegible],142
Seamen's	2,276,000	2,357,915	151,107	294,110
Greenwich	1,604,393	1,301,580	79,309	410,685
Bowery	1,892,410	2,377,221	196,281	724,940
Manhattan	691,462	136,542	6,185	237,915
Broadway	396,875	144,000	......	151,300
Mech. & Traders'	78[illegible],500	75,750	......	32,922
Emigrants'	498,179	386,300	80,000	159,454
Merch. Clerks'	446,150	322,306	57,324	64,240
Bloomingdale	......	......	......	1,387
Morrisania	71,300	......	......	27,804
Rose Hill	......	......	......	20,341
Irving	238,607	......	26,921	264,308
East River	332,665	44,000	40,000	57,476
Dry Dock	327,[illegible]50	50,000	5,462	142,656
Sixpenny	72,505	......	......	2,500
Total N. Y.	$12,987,581	12,895,896	715,462	1,941,002
South Brooklyn	100,700	45,568	19,650	31,158
Brooklyn	1,096,263	658,092	44,000	100,484
Williamsburgh	209,254	150,767	......	81,460
N.Y.&Brook'lyn	$14,396,718	13,750,323	779,112	2,153,604

Semi-Monthly Circular for England.

Extract.] New-York, Tuesday, June 24.

The Stock Market, under the influence of the apprehension regarding the effect in England of the recognition of the Walker Government in Nicaragua and the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, continued inactive during the week succeeding the issue of our last report; and, notwithstanding the growing ease in money matters, prices had rather a downward tendency. During the last week, however, a much improved feeling has been apparent, based upon the pacific advices per *Arago* and *America*, and an increased confidence in the practicability of an amicable settlement of the differences between the two Governments. In consequence of this comparatively satisfactory position of our foreign relations, and the favorable aspect of financial and commercial matters throughout this country, there is more disposition to purchase, in anticipation of an advance, while operators for a decline act with increasing caution. The business of the last few days has been moderately active, at rather improved prices, and since the arrival of the *Atlantic*, on 22d inst., the transactions have been large and the market buoyant. The increased business is, however, principally in the better class of speculative stocks, but the upward tendency of prices is quite general. The net profits of the Reading Railroad, for the half year ending 1st inst., are $311,187 less than those for the same period last year, but it is confidently expected that this deficiency will be overcome by the increased profit of the current six months, and that the dividends for 1856 will be fully as large as those of 1855; Illinois Central Railroad shares, of which large purchases have been made on foreign orders, continue steady at 99¾@100. In our last circular the sales of lands by this company in May were erroneously reported at 293,360 acres. They were 18,328 acres, producing $293,360, or an average of $16 ₩ acre. Pennsylvania Central Railroad shares are scarce and in demand, both for foreign and domestic account, the increased dividends and large earnings of the road attracting the attention of investors; 94 was bid at the close. Panama, in anticipation of a 6 ₩ cent. dividend next month, has advanced to 105. The following dividends have recently been declared payable in July: Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, 5 ₩ cent., cash; Little Miami, 5, bonds; Michigan Central, 5, cash; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 5, cash. Money continues very abundant, at 6 ₩ cent. on call, and from 6 to 8 ₩ cent. for first-class paper. The bank returns for the fortnight show a further large increase of Specie, with but a moderate expansion of Loans.

	June 21.		
Loans	$103,626,905	Increase,	$2,151,924
Specie	17,871,965	*Increase*,	1,703,775
Circulation	8,278,002	Decrease,	155,250
Deposits	93,718,827	Increase,	3,106,594

The present Specie Reserve is $2,026,061 in excess of that of 23d February, the largest previously reported this year, while the loans are $2,215,500 less than those of 12th April, when they reached their maximum. The exports of Specie for the fortnight are $1,482,794. Receipts of Gold from California, $1,942,556.

There is a good demand for Foreign Exchanges, and rates have generally advanced and close firm.

Very respectfully, CAMMANN & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

New-York, Tuesday, June 24, 1856.

The advices from Europe, which successively reached us during the week, have entirely changed the aspect of our market. The moderate tone of the English Government, and of the press in general, has given increased confidence in the pacific solution of the questions that threatened an interruption of our friendly relations with England, and which had an unfavorable influence. Arriving upon a market favorably predisposed by its healthy situation, as regards money as well as commercial affairs, this news was received in an unequivocal manner; a general activity on the Stock Exchange was the immediate consequence, in which State Railway and fancy stocks participated, occasioning a general and considerable rise in prices. The securities for permanent investment, City, County and Railroad Bonds, have been but little affected by the general improvement, although signs may be noticed which indicate that they also may soon participate in this revival. State Stocks—Transactions have been large in Missouri 6s at 2¾ ₩ cent. advance, also in Virginia 6s at 2½ ₩ cent. advance. Considerable business was done in Tennessee 6s, at a rise of ¾, and in North Carolina 6s, at a rise of 1 ₩ cent. City and County Bonds have not given rise to any important transactions. We notice, however, a little more movement in them. There have been sales of Detroit 7s, Chicago 6s, St. Louis 6s, Sacramento 10s, the two last ones at weaker rates. We notice also sales of Desmoines County (Iowa,) 8s, and Henry County 8s. Railroad Bonds—At the Stock Exchange there has been a great activity in Illinois Central *construction* at a *rise of 2½ ₩ cent.* In New-York Central 6s and 7s, and Hudson 1st mortgage, there have been moderate sales. At private sale nothing of importance has taken place. The balance of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton 2d Mortgage Bonds offered for sale by the Company have not been awarded, the bids not being satisfactory. This circumstance with respect to a security which seems to be safely based, indicates yet a good deal of timidity in taking hold of this class of stocks. Railroad Stocks have, without exception, advanced considerably, varying from 2 to 4½ ₩ cent. This important rise, as well as a renewed activity of transactions, constitute features in the market. The greater animation prevailed in Erie, Reading, New-York Central, and Cleveland and Toledo. There have been considerable transactions in Pennsylvania Coal Co. at 1½ ₩ cent. advance. Money remains very abundant from 5@7 ₩ cent. for loans on call. Business paper 7@9 ₩ cent. European exchanges are less abundant and rates somewhat higher, although the demand has been limited. Principal business in London 109¾@110; on Paris, 5.15@5.16¼. DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Arabia.] New-York, Tuesday, June 24, 1856.

Our circular of the 16th inst. reported weak prices and indisposition to operate in stocks. The news since received per Cunard steamer *America* inspired new confidence in the undisturbed maintenance of a friendly intercourse between our Government and Great Britain; and this favorable impression being justified by the *Atlantic's* news, with Liverpool dates to the 11th inst., which came to hand yesterday morning, and which seem to hold out well-founded hopes that the steps taken by our Government against Mr. Crampton will not even be followed by the dismissal of our representative at the English court, the Stock market immediately felt the influence, and prices advanced rapidly from 1@4 ₩ cent., reacting slightly at the close. The business transacted during the last two days was large, but, with very few exceptions, only for domestic account, the foreign demand for our securities remaining as limited as heretofore. The continued abundance of unemployed capital also contributes largely to the upward movement; and, as the fears of any political difficulties seem to have almost entirely vanished, a greater activity and higher prices are generally expected. State Stocks have been tolerably active at improving prices. California 7s, 1870, advanced ¾; Missouri, 2½; Tennessee, ¾; Virginia, 2¾. City and County Bonds without important changes; we note some sales of Chicago and St. Louis and Sacramento 10s, all at a slight reduction. Railroad Bonds—Only Illinois Central Bonds have been active, showing an advance of 2½ for Erie 1875 Bonds; 93½ is bid and none offering. Erie 1871 Bonds are in demand at 85, and offered at 86. Railroad Shares—The greater activity has been in Erie, which advanced 5; Reading rose 3½; New-York Central, 2; Panama, 4; Harlem, ¾; Hudson River, ¾. The Western road Stocks were more dealt in than for some time past, and are, without exception, close at higher prices: Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati rose 1; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland and Toledo, 3¼; Galena and Chicago, 3½; Michigan Southern, 3; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 5; Michigan Central, 2¼; the latter is quoted ex-dividend. MARIE & KANZ.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Tuesday, June 24—1 P. M.

Flour lower. Sales 1,700 bbls., at $5@$5 25, for common to choice Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin, and $[illegible] for fancy and extra ditto. Wheat firmer. Sales 4,000 bushels prime Milwaukee Club at $1 12½. Corn firmer. Sales [illegible] bushels sound at 52c., delivered, and 4,000 [illegible] 50c. Oats held at 36c. Rye, 64c. Canal Freights—Corn 14c., and Wheat 16c. to New-York. Receipts yesterday—3,861 bbls. Flour; 36,400 bush. Wheat; 55,400 bush. Corn. Canal Exports since [illegible] bbls. Flour; 12,872 bush. Wheat; 33,715 bush. Corn.

Oswego, Tuesday, June 24.

Flour dull and unchanged. Sales entire Oswego at $6 50. Grain quiet. Canal Freights—Lower and unsettled. Wheat, 14c.@[illegible] Corn, 12c.@13c. to New-York. Lake Imports to-day—[illegible] bbls. Flour; 15,000 bushels Wheat. Canal Exports—3,000 bbls. Flour; 42,000 bushels Wheat; 55,000 bushels Corn.

Chicago, Monday, June 23—6 P. M.

The *Atlantic's* news had a favorable effect on the markets, and prices of Breadstuffs are stiffer. Corn had advanced to 35c.@36c. Pork is firm at $17 for Mess.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, June 24.

The footings of our Bank Statement for the past week are as follows:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	55,321,000
Specie	[illegible]
Amount due from other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$7,500 Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; $24,500 Union Canal 6s, 24; $24,000 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s, 88; $1,200 City 6s, C. & P., 99; [illegible] City R. R. 6s, 99¾; [illegible] C. & P. [illegible]; [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47¾; [illegible] Schuylkill R. R., 45¾; [illegible] Schuyl. Navigation, [illegible]; [illegible] Lehigh Navigation, [illegible]; Schuyl. Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; [illegible] Penn. R. R. 47; 2 Chester Valley Railroad, [illegible]; Vicks. R.R., [illegible]; 15 Reading Railroad, 45¾; [illegible] Railroad, [illegible]; 20 Girard Bank, 11¾; [illegible] Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, [illegible].

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, New, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgages 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, 14¼@14½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 72¼@73; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, 1st Mt., 72¼@73¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, [illegible]; Long Island R. R., [illegible]; Vicksburg R. R., [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1½; Union Can., [illegible]; [illegible], 1¼@1¾.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star, from Bremen and Southampton—J. G. Finke, Esq., Miss M. Bose, W. [illegible], Fred. Hunter, Esq., Lieut. A. Moffat, U. S. A., Capt. J. H. Bell, W. Howard, Dr. [illegible], G. T. Kraft, Mrs. J. Findlay, W. H. Phillips, A. Warner, [illegible], Miss M. Mason, Mr. Rudderforth, lady and son, Madame Rossier and daughter, H. Walsh, [illegible] and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Allis, Mrs. Vaillant and 3 children, Miss Vaillant, [illegible], Victor Chartier and lady, [illegible], Green, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Levy, Miss [illegible], A. Prout, Mrs. Grand and 2 children, Mrs. M. [illegible], Mr. Branston, lady and 5 children, Miss J. [illegible], Caroline Neuberger, Louise [illegible], Leopold Ackman, J. F. Starcke, H. Wolf, C. H. [illegible], W. Goldstein, A. [illegible], A. Lehman, E. Hahn, H. [illegible], Miss S. [illegible], H. Kohn, J. L. Merkel, N. Goodman, A. Johnson, [illegible], Bernadett, G. Gartner, C. Schumann, A. [illegible], C. Reinking, Miss C. Kaufman, H. [illegible], C. F. [illegible], hard, E. J. Bolken, J. Ross, [illegible], and others in the forward cabin.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Miss Rhind, 2 Misses Rose, Miss [illegible], Miss Cobb, Miss Rand, Miss Tift, Miss [illegible], Miss C. Miller, Mr. [illegible], P. D. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Ross, Mrs. [illegible], Gadsden, Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. P. D. Woodruff, [illegible], J. S. Woodruff, C. [illegible], A. F. Tift, Mrs. [illegible], W. H. Betts, C. H. [illegible], [illegible], Mrs. N. Bell and son, Henry [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Dechett, Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] and family, Mrs. W. M. Smith, J. J. [illegible], family, A. Piquett, J. P. Kennedy, Mrs. [illegible], Josephine, Mrs. Corlis and family, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. J. [illegible], Mrs. P. A. Burke and 2 children, [illegible], Cobb and servant, [illegible], Forrester, W. H. Westrone, [illegible], S. Houghton, Chas. Brenard, [illegible], J. E. Legare, [illegible], and [illegible] in the steerage.

In ship Wm. Tapscott, from Liverpool—Mrs. [illegible] and Wm. Robinson, of Ireland; Mr. Young, [illegible], of England; Capt. Handyside, of San Francisco; [illegible] Petty, of Ual ed States.

In brig Princeton, from Nuevitas—[illegible] J. V. [illegible], U. S. Consul at Nuevitas; Capt. Peabody, late of ship [illegible], lost at Abacoa; Capt. West, late of brig Martha Russell, lost on Orange Caye, lady and child; the cook and stewardess of ship Potomac, and [illegible] Louisa, lost at Abacoa.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon rises.... 12 20

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 15 | Gov. Island. 12 01 | Hell Gate.... 2 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Arabia, (Br.) Stone, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Orizaba, Tinklepaugh, San Juan, [illegible].

Ship [illegible], Coffin, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost.

Barks Talbot, [illegible], Aspinwall, [illegible] & Co.; Acadia, (Brem.) Brandt, [illegible].

Brigs [illegible], Wooks, [illegible]; [illegible]; Avondale, Hodgson, Newburyport, [illegible]; Bernardine, (Brem.) [illegible]; [illegible] & Co.; [illegible] Woodward, [illegible]; [illegible] J. Peters; Mary Hamilton, [illegible]; [illegible] Dunn & Co.; Sanborn, Jackson, Jacksonville, [illegible]; Peck & Church; W. Kellers, [illegible], Jacksonville, H. D. Brookman & Co.; H. Gould, [illegible], H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners Lewis, (Br.) Graham, London, [illegible]; Livingston; Marietta Smith, Chase, [illegible], Wenberg & Weeks; M. M. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Richmond, (Br.) Smith, Windsor, N. S., DeWolff; Josephine, Lloyd, Baltimore, [illegible]; Mary Hanna, [illegible], Washington, [illegible].

Sloop [illegible], Reynolds, Providence, [illegible].

Barge Laurel, Lovett, Baltimore, W. M. Thompson; P. T. Heart, Hand, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Propellers George's Creek, Geer, Baltimore, Cromwell's line; Valeria, Morrison, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Hunter, Bremen and Havre 10th inst., with mdse. and passengers to D. Torrance. [illegible], at 5 P. M., passed ship [illegible], of Bath, bound W. 19th, exchanged signals with bark [illegible], lat. 49 [illegible], lon. 10 40, sig. W. [illegible], passed a Br. bark in lat. 46 08, lon. 21 40, showing signals [illegible].

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston, 51 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, at 5 P. M., off Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, from New-York bound to Charleston; 2 P. M., 8 miles N. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Florida, from New-York bound to Savannah.

Ship Hermine, (Brem.) [illegible], Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 246 passengers to H. Pavenstedt & [illegible].

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool May 11, with mdse. and 670 passengers to Tapscott & Co. May 22, passed a large ship's lower mast. May [illegible], lat. 43, lon. [illegible], passed another ship's lower mast. From lat. 46 to lat. 41, and lon. 48 to 50, saw a large number of icebergs. Has been 12 days W. of George's Banks.

Ship Wanderer, Ryder, Liverpool May 21, with mdse. and 25 passengers to Howes & Co.

Ship Lady Franklin, Jordan, Liverpool May 15, with mdse. and 540 passengers to S. Thompson & Nephew. Had 1 birth and 1 death.

Ship John Bunyan, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Cardiff, with iron to order—vessel to Walsh, Carver & Chase. June 7, lat. 41 24, lon. 68 36, spoke schr. E. Stetson, in search of ship Boomerang.

Ship Liverpool, Kearney, Liverpool May 12, with mdse. and 407 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Orpheus, Kempton, Havre 39 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Farmer, (of Searsport,) Leopher, New-Orleans 17 ds., with mdse. to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Avery, Trinidad, Port Spain, with sugar to H. Trowbridge & Son. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Princeton, (of Brookline, Me.,) Allen, Nuevitas, N. P., 9 ds., with pimento, &c., to A. H. Solomon.

Brig Marshal Ney, (of Warren,) Little, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.

Brig James Brown, Brown, Millbridge, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Rideout, [illegible], Calais, with laths and plaster to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br.) Lockhart, Windsor, 5 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Eclipse, Gordon, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Lacey, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Benjamin English, (of New-Haven,) Chase, St. Bartholomew's 16 ds., with [illegible] to [illegible]. June 17, lat. 31 20, lon. [illegible], [illegible] showing a red signal [illegible], E. on the wind. June [illegible], lat. 37 24, lon. [illegible], [illegible] a steamer, sig. S., showing a white signal, with [illegible] white letters, (the Tennessee, hence.)

Schr. Jenny Lind, Harvey, [illegible], with fruit to J. L. Moneham. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Geo. Byron, (of Belmont,) Ward, [illegible] June 10, with molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Truth, Davis, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Propeller Westchester, Berry, Portland, Me., with mdse. to J. Riley.

WIND—During the day, S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Orizaba, for Nicaragua; ship Rowena, Peru, London; Wabash, Lawrence, Liverpool.

Below.

Ship Diligo, Young, Glasgow and Greenock May 8, with mdse. and passengers to Dunham & Dimon.

Also, 1 bark and 1 brig, unknown.

Spoken, &c.

May 30, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], Br. brig [illegible], of Workington, from London for Quebec, with loss of mainyard.

June 1, lat. 42 36, lon. 41 00, was seen Bremen ship John Lange, bound E.

June 2, lat. 43 24, lon. 35 11, was seen Bremen ship John Schmidt, from Bremen for [illegible].

June 6, lat. 42 [illegible], lon. 45 30, bark Malino, of Bucksport, 20 days from Newport for Boston.

June 12, lat. 42, lon. 63, Br. brig Guardian, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool—had lost deck load, and was leaking 10 inches per hour—(by ship Liverpool.)

June 13, lat. 41 54, lon. 65 32, bark J. W. [illegible], was exchanged signals with.

June 14, lat. 41 32, lon. 65 37, ship Mary Crocker, hence for Liverpool.

June 15, lat. 40 41, lon. 64 43, was seen a ship with Howes' sig. sig. E., showing a white flag with blue oval low tail.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., June 10, brig Arcadian, for Philadelphia next day; schrs. Mary, disg.; Falmouth, ldg. for New-York.